John Henry Davis,
Crane Court, Fleet Street.

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion.'

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE PROCESS OF RIPENING.

SOME of our readers, we fear, are disposed to watch with some impatience, the slow progress of the projected anti-state-church convention towards maturity. Week after week elapses, and still affairs, to their view, remain well-nigh stationary. There is talk, they imagine, but no action—discussion, but no practical result—a floating idea becoming, it may be, more and more definite, but which, hitherto, continues an abstraction, an unembodied vision of what might be, but wanting "a local habitation and a name." Or, if the address of the midland counties ministers to their brethren in London may be fairly taken as a germ of some future reality, it is so long before it quickens and puts forth its blade above the surface of the soil, as to excite doubts whether it will ever bear substantial fruits. We shall not take upon us prematurely to disclose intentions which we know to be vital, nor to expose to view operations which are best carried on when screened from the public eye—but we may not inappropriately suggest a few reflections, which, if they do nothing more, may serve to strengthen patience, and to sustain hope.

The grave importance of the projected movement—its novelty—the numberless individual and official interests which it will come athwart—and the serious consequences which it cannot but involve, demand at the hands of those who may hereafter launch it, the utmost circumspection, prudence, and deliberation. Its first appearance has startled many a mind into something akin to alarm, which nothing but forbearance is likely to allay. Men, accustomed to haunt the regions of twilight, have taken it for a shapeless and appalling spirit, conjured up into their work-a-day and practical world by the restless Hecate of enthusiasm. They have not given themselves time to examine its pretensions. They have not yet rubbed their eyes that they may see distinctly its form and aspect. It comes before them in guise and proportions differing greatly from anything they have been wont to look upon—and, in all the hurry of their fear, they cry out, of mere agitation, "Avaunt! and quit my sight!" and betake themselves, as if unconscious of what they do, to utter those set phrases of exorcism with which they and the world are so familiar. All this is natural, and was to be expected. It is nothing more than the spasms into which minds conversant only with words are thrown, when for the first time they come to deal with things. But natural as it is, it requires cautious and tender treatment. The subject, too rudely and inconsiderately pressed upon their decision, would be apt to beget inveterate antipathies—and every one knows that antipathies lie wholly beyond the reach of reason to cure. Numbers of these individuals, if allowed time to bethink themselves, will first hear, then cast a furtive glance, then venture a steady and protracted gaze, and at last wonder what there could be in the idea of a convention to stir up such a prejudice against it.

It must be borne in mind, moreover, that where there is seeming quiescence there may be real progress. The subject is not asleep. It is discussed in numberless domestic and social circles—its merits canvassed—its probabilities passed under review. There are Sunday-school teachers not a few (and we hesitate not to say that they constitute the very salt of nonconforming society), who, with their characteristic energy, are beginning to inquire. The provincial press, by editorial remarks, and by giving insertion to suitable correspondence, is widening its fame. Gradually, the matter is taking a deeper hold upon the public mind—is attracting towards itself a more extensive notice—is outgrowing first prejudices—and is winning the suffrages of the thoughtful and the candid. This is just the course we would have the project to take. Little faith should we be disposed to place in its ultimate usefulness, if it had come out in full-blown pride in a single day. Far better is it that it should gradually acquire consistency, and become strong rather by convincing men's judgments, than by dazzling their fancy. The instrument we want, looking to the work to which it is ultimately to be applied, must be made of well-seasoned stuff, or it may snap in the very act of bringing it to bear. The agency demanded must be a cool, deliberate, resolute, self-sustaining agency, and this it cannot be but as it grows up out of intelligent and Christian motive. It will not do to set about this great enterprise actuated by blind impulse. The zeal which will be of service here, must be under the guidance of sound discretion. We may else make "more haste than good speed."

It is further to be remarked that preliminary proceedings, to prove satisfactory, always require more time than subsequent effort. To remove rubbish, to clear the ground, to lay broad and deep the foundation upon which an edifice is to rest, is often the most tedious work in which architects can engage. It is just here, if anywhere, that disappointments occur—that unexpected difficulties must be surmounted—that the same process must be gone over again, and again, and still again. It is in this preparatory stage, that one has to collect all the rough materials, which, when collected, may be easily hewn into shape. This done, and what remains is comparatively easy. It may be satisfactory to our readers to know, that this is being done. It may yet require some time to bring it to completion. But the work will go forward. Step by step it will advance—and eventual success, we have every reason to know, will just depend upon the great body of dissenters themselves. Let them not be uneasy—we think we may confidently promise them an opportunity of proving their zeal. All we ask of them in reference to this project is, that they will patiently wait *the process of ripening*.

THE TITLE "REVEREND."

MOST of our readers will be aware that several letters have recently appeared in our columns upon the use of the prefix "reverend," by ministers of the gospel. In making the announcement that with the present number the controversy must, as it respects the pages of the *Nonconformist*, be brought to a close, we shall avail ourselves of the occasion, to add a few remarks upon the subject which appears to have awakened so lively an interest.

It may serve to clear this question of much rubbish, if we can succeed in fastening attention upon the only principle involved in this discussion, which is worth a moment's serious consideration. To our minds the particular prefix or distinction which men engaged in preaching divine truth may adopt, whether they call themselves "reverend," "bishop," "pastor," or "minister," is a matter of trivial importance. But it does appear to us reasonable to inquire, whether the practice of separating ministers of the gospel into a class, or perhaps we might more appropriately say "an order," by prefixing any title to their names, be in accordance with the genius of the Christian revelation, or with apostolic precedent and practice.

Without the pale of the church, it seems to us that Christianity never interfered with existing customs. Such titles as men of the world were pleased in their social and political arrangement to adopt, it left untouched, requiring only of its disciples that they should render "honour to whom honour is due." In conformity with this maxim he who, amongst the apostles, was least disposed to truckle to worldly authority, hesitated not to address a libertine and a heathen as "most noble Festus." The dispensation of which he was so exalted a minister he knew to have other and far higher ends than the regulation of manners in the sphere of worldly society. *There*, he took things as he found them, aimed at no superficial reformations, sought no political changes, repudiated no social customs. His business with the world was simply to win them to a hearty reception of the truths he was commissioned to proclaim, and in attempting this, he went amongst them as one of themselves, employed their language, accommodated himself to their habits of thought, selected such illustrations as they could best appreciate, occasionally quoted their poets, and, as we have seen, recognised their titles of honour, and availed himself of their modes of address. His own maxim, so often wrested to mean and groveling purposes, was that of a man who thoroughly understood the grand scope of his mission, and the wisdom of exalting the end above the means; and, therefore, he was "all things to all men."

But amongst those who professed discipleship, it seems to have been expected, that as their conduct one to another was to be regulated by a new motive, so, in many respects, it was to assume a peculiar and characteristic shape. Within the spiritual commonwealth, and in all matters touching the relationship of Christian to Christian, the gospel has its own code of laws, observances, and precedents. *Here*, the principles of a new kingdom come into force, and within this special range, divine truth is designed not merely to touch but to control the whole compass of behaviour. And it seems clear to us, that, within the boundaries of this relationship, every distinction was to be abolished. Honours which might be properly recognised in the outer world, were in this inner court to find no place. Titles of every kind, implying the elevation of some above others, were to be eschewed. All distinction of "orders" was to fade away; and, in their common connexion with a common Lord, all disciples were to constitute one harmonious and undivided brotherhood. It was in respect of this spiritual relationship that the apostles were expressly forbidden to assume the designation of "Rabbi;" and, it is in reference solely to this, that we are to understand the question, "How can they believe, seeing that they receive honour one of another?"

It is quite true that, in the apostolic times, certain offices in the church were designated by certain names—but it is not true, so far as we can ascertain, that such designations were ever appropriated, by way of distinction, to the *men* who filled those offices. He who superintended the spiritual affairs of a church was, whenever it was necessary to point out the nature of his engagement, described as "a bishop," "a presbyter," or "a pastor." But it does not seem to have been thought necessary to elevate the term descriptive of office into a prefix of distinction. We read of certain men that they were bishops, but we do not find that they were addressed even by so simple a title as was this. When they are spoken of in an ecclesiastical connexion, they are uniformly called by their names only; and, when necessary to fix attention upon their position in the church, the descriptive term is subsequently added. All this would seem to imply the most jealous caution lest what was merely intended to discriminate a peculiar relationship, should grow into a title of honour—and, by a common and natural abuse of a thing innocent enough in itself, introduce lines of *caste* within the spiritual commonwealth. To prevent every tendency of this kind, the disciples were enjoined to take *no* distinctive title; and, in obedience to this injunction, the apostles, we may observe, were singularly careful never to prefix to any of whom they spoke in their epistles any term which might afterwards be converted into a titular epithet. Within the church, it is evident, no such distinctions were to have place.

Whilst, then, we are far from agreeing with the first of our correspondents on this subject, that the assumption of the prefix "reverend" is a profane appropriation of a divine title, we must differ also from another, that it is a matter about which we do well to care nothing. If the foregoing observations be well founded, we cannot but think that ministers who adopt this or any other title whereby to distinguish themselves from what is called the laity, and to separate themselves into an ecclesiastical "order," unconsciously set aside an express rule of Christ's kingdom, and sanction a practical violation of the spirit of Christianity, the ultimate evils produced by which it is impossible to calculate.

The present is an age distinguished above many others by the arrogant claims of a pretended Christian priesthood. It becomes nonconformists, and especially nonconformist ministers, to rebuke, by every consistent method, the prevailing tendency to substitute sacerdotal ministrations for the purity of revealed truth, and to attach an importance and a sanctity to office and to its trappings, which belong only to sound doctrine and to holiness of character. Even were the use of the title "reverend," and the adoption of ministerial robes, matters of indifference in themselves—which we believe they are not—even if they involved no departure from simplicity, deepened no tendencies to divide the church into *castes*, pleased no wordly tastes to the danger of spiritual humility—yet, inasmuch as a large number of men are gradually concentring in mere official and ritual matters the whole meaning of the gospel, it seems to us a wise course, to say the very least of it, to put away all such practices as may, to the mistaken and the ignorant, give encouragement to these delusions. At such a time, and with such a spirit abroad, we do not imagine carelessness in these matters to be the most suitable tone of mind to be cherished. If by our confor-

mity to custom, we are contributing to keep up, about the church, an atmosphere of priestism, than which nothing is more deadly in its influence upon religion, we should feel ourselves bound to look at the whole question in a serious light.

It may be asked how we would distinguish, except by some such practice, between ministers and laymen. To this we reply, we would not distinguish at all. We see no reason why ministers need to be thus pointed out to the public as sustaining a peculiar relationship, any more than medical men, barristers, or members of any other profession. The practice, unscriptural as we think it is, is productive of no single advantage. There may be times when it is necessary in speaking of men, being "bishops," or "presbyters," or "pastors," to add to their names, by which their persons are marked out, the descriptive term which sets forth their office. But the world gains nothing, even in point of convenience, from an invariable distinction of this class of functionaries by a prefix of respect. Mr Tomkins, for example, sustains to a church, in this or the other locality, the relationship of pastor. Now, really, it is not necessary, whenever Mr Tomkins is spoken of, that the world should be reminded of that fact, by calling him either "bishop Tomkins," or "the reverend Tomkins." We do not commonly deal thus with individuals of any other profession, and it seems somewhat inconsistent to stickle for a term of distinction there only, where all distinctions and honours are peculiarly out of place. A little awkwardness may be felt in the outset in reducing to practice the principle here insisted upon—but we believe it to be a sound and a not unimportant one, and for this reason we purpose carrying it out. Let such of our readers as think with us do the like.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN GLASGOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

Monday, Oct. 17.

We need not say with what deep and growing sympathy religious denominations of every evangelical shade have been known to contemplate the disruption of the Free church from its vitiated stock, the Erastianised kirk of Scotland, and how joyfully they have congratulated, all along, its members on the providential escape they have thereby secured for themselves from the manifold and weighty ills impending any church, whose existing statutes tend to subvert the supreme headship of our Lord Jesus Christ, and most accommodatingly place all its dignitaries, however sacred and lofty, under the jurisdiction of our home secretary, or the not less relentless tender mercies of our Court of Session. All we have, since that eventful day, seen of their movements, though five months are now elapsed, portends something better still for the future; and although, as older and better-inured nonconformists, we have at times noted somewhat that was not so well ordered as we could wish, and fondly hope to see, yet scarcely does a day pass but we find our prejudices diminishing, and the determined friends of the Free church projecting movements on the score of civil and religious liberty, which really we must candidly avow we could, some twenty months ago, have little anticipated from individuals who all along had assumed the proud and even unseemly bearing of firm establishment men. This may well account for the deep interest we have taken in the movements of the Free church. At all events, we older nonconformists have been willing to exercise, towards our younger brethren in the same good cause, all patience, according to their special request, until their projected plans, so untried by them, were more completely matured and put into full operation; and especially not to be rash in forming our conclusions of their most approved principles and economy, until they had obtained an ample opportunity, during the approaching meeting of the Free Assembly of their church, on the 17th October, to lay them before the public.

Such an era has just dawned upon us, big with the highly promising destinies of the Free church, and, it is to be hoped, with imparting a holier and more vigorous impulse to all evangelical men, wherever our globe can boast of aught so valuable, of which we have gladly taken it upon us to give a cursory account in its leading transactions, our pages admitting nothing more ample.

Though we have seen pretty imposing descriptions of the City hall in Glasgow, where the Free church holds its General Assembly, and have listened to details regarding its ample accommodation, and its extremely splendid recent decorations by one of our first masters in the art, yet, having no pretensions to be connoisseurs in that way, we hasten to matters more suitable for our pretensions, and doubtless more useful to the religious public. Within the capacious interior of said hall, not fewer than four thousand individuals can be conveniently accommodated. Every conceivable corner of it was not only completely filled, but literally crammed. Judge of the overpowering awe which such a scene, created for such a sacred object, was likely to have upon the most thoughtless individual present; when especially, amidst the rapturous applause of that vast congregation of people, Dr Chalmers, moderator of the Free church, accompanied by the very *élite* of its most venerable and useful men, ascended to the lofty station allotted him. On his right hand were seated Dr Macfarlane of Greenock, and Dr Thomas Brown, Glasgow; and on his left, Dr Mackellar of Pencaitlasch. There appeared, amongst many others, Drs Welsh, Candlish, Macdonald of Terintosh, and Messrs Guthrie and Begg; with the Marquis of Breadalbane, Hon. Fox Maule, Sheriffs Spiers and Menteath, Sir David Brewster, Sir Andrew Agnew, J. M. Nairne of Dunsinnane, Alexander Dunlop, Esq., advocate and procurator to the church, &c. Besides these, were many distinguished strangers present, especially two who had come from afar to be present on the solemn occasion; we allude to Dr Wilson, of Bombay, and Dr Malun, of Geneva—both entitled to a warm reception; the former, as one of their most dauntless missionaries; and the latter, as one whose noble and persevering contendings, in the cause of the gospel, rendered his countenance extremely appropriate and gladdening, coming as he did from a locality which presbyterian Scotland should never forget most gratefully to bear in fond recollection as the cradle of its own reformation.

As a most appropriate commencement to the services of this great convention, the Moderator selected a portion of the Scottish psalmody, the forty-sixth Psalm, first four verses, beginning with "God is our refuge and our strength." These were sung by the whole vast assembly; immediately on the conclusion of which, a fervent prayer was offered up—when, after singing another psalm, the doctor proceeded to read out, as the groundwork of his introductory discourse, Nehemiah xi., 16:—"And Shubbæthai and Josabad of the chief of the Levites *had the oversight of the outward business of the house of God.*" The doctor dwelt chiefly on the clauses marked in italics. As the discourse, being deemed exceedingly appropriate, and every way worthy of its author, was on the requisition of the assembly afterwards assigned for publication, we have the less regret that we cannot find room for even the most cursory outline. Its practical application to the present position of the free church, was chiefly remarkable. We were glad to find such an authority confirming a fact so cheering to themselves and the religious world, that "not fewer than 470 ministers had actually quitted the old establishment; that their probationers were 130, corresponding to the supply of 600 congregations; but *that the number of congregations already formed was at least* 800, and *never falling back, but receiving constant accessions;*" a state of things which the doctor prayed the church to take into serious consideration, as demanding loudly from all the friends of the church, each in their own respective vocations, manifold and most abundant labours. Having intimated, in closing these introductory services, that the general assembly of the free church was just about to commence its sittings, the doctor proceeded, in the name of the Great Head of the church, to constitute the court—consisting, as the calling of the roll at this stage showed, of *six hundred members*. The time having then come for choosing his successor in the chair, the doctor, in his wonted candid way, acknowledged how deeply indebted he felt himself to the general assembly for the honour done him, in being chosen as its first moderator; and, as he knew of none of higher standing in the church, and more apt, by his mild, paternal, and apostolical virtues, to commend himself more completely to their unanimous suffrages than Dr Thomas Brown, of Glasgow; it was, therefore, with singular pleasure, that he recommended him as the fitting head and representative of this body of ministers and elders, who had come together not for fierce and fiery debate, but for free and friendly deliberation on such subjects as were alike dear to philanthropy and to piety—and actuated by the single principle of "Glory to God and good will to men" [hear, hear]. Dr Macfarlane, in rising, admitted that what he was about to do, they had rendered unnecessary by their cheers, as it was to express with what unmingled satisfaction and delight he seconded the motion for the election of his much loved and universally respected friend [cheers]. Amid these congratulations, Dr Brown ascended to the dignity universally allotted him, and then, with a solemnity peculiarly his own, he took occasion, after acknowledging the kindness so undeservedly conferred upon him, to remark that, though not honoured that day with the presence of the representative of majesty, he trusted that the presence of their Lord and Master was with them. Meeting, as they did, not for framing a new constitution for the church of Scotland, seeing, under the Spirit of God, that had long ago been done by the wisdom and skill of their forefathers—the men of eminence and the men of God in former times—their protestant reformers—a constitution which existed before it was brought into connexion with the state, by this constitution we abide firmly [hear, hear]. Their standards, their books of discipline, their creed, their confession of faith, they retained in all their original integrity. To them they had adhered, to them they had appealed, and by them they sought to be tested in all their proceedings. Though they were derided as men of extravagant views, and of presumptuous imaginations, yet, such being the case, they maintained that they were the church of Scotland. Though deprived of her civil privileges and endowments, and though denuded she might be of state countenance, yet they had protested, they did protest, and they would be borne out in the estimation of all men that were unprejudiced, and capable of judging, that in their doctrine, in their polity, and in their worship, they represented the church of their fathers. They were the true church that was originally recognised by the state, the church that could exist and did exist independent of the state, the church that was assumed by the state, never to be tampered with in her righteous domain, and never to be trammeled in the exercise of her spiritual functions [cheers]. They were the church that had passed through great tribulation, through the hottest persecutions, and yet remained unscathed—like the bush that was burning and yet not consumed [cheers]. Such, at present, is the free church of Scotland, and this is its second holy convocation, this is its second General Assembly. The mighty purposes for which they were met there to deliberate, regarding the inward regulations and the outward machinery that were essential for the church's usefulness, and for the church's stability; and he trusted that the wise and weighty considerations that had been brought under their notice that day, and pressed upon them with so much energy, and affection, and eloquence, would not be lost upon any one of them [hear, hear]. They had met in a prayerful frame, and he trusted that a prayerful spirit would be maintained, and that in all their deliberations they would be still looking upwards. This was no arena of strife, this was no field of conflict. There was to be no self-pleasing or self-seeking. They met as brethren, animated with one heart and one mind, striving together in the maintenance of those great principles that they had given forth to the world. Should any shade of diversity of opinion exist among them, he trusted that there would be no division of affection, and no division of principle. Their union was their strength, their union was their glory [cheers]. He would have every individual in this great assembly to approach every question that came before them with that solemnity which its importance bespoke—to approach every question as Christian men, and as Christian ministers—realise the presence of God. Let them think of their responsibility to the church, and let them think of their responsibility to the Great Head of the church; and, in a tone overpoweringly pathetic, he intreated that large assembly to give them their most fervent prayers that all of them might bear in mind that time is coupled with eternity, and that all their sayings and all their doings should be connected with that eternal reckoning which is to be given at last in the presence of their God. In one word, "he commended them all to God, and the word of his grace," as the best means of leading, guiding, strengthening, and upholding them in the way they should go.

After a short pause, Dr Macfarlane, in proposing a vote of thanks to the ex-moderator, and also in moving that the valuable discourse they had just heard should meet the public eye, Dr Chalmers stated that, though this requisition had come upon him most unexpectedly, and in reference to a performance never prepared for such a purpose in view, yet, as the command of the Assembly was law to him, so he would grant his compliance. The different special committees for arranging the business in prospect of consideration being named, Alexander Dunlop, Esq., proposed that the whole of the evening sederunt should be set apart for devotional exercises. Accordingly, when the Assembly met at eight, p.m., the audience were nearly as many as in the forenoon. The services were conducted by the Moderator, Mr Hyter of Alness, and others. Adjourned to meet on Wednesday at twelve o'clock.

Wednesday, October 18.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S LETTER.

The assembly, at the instance of the ex-moderator, had their attention directed towards a document which had been put into his hands from a quarter not less lofty and unexpected, than the Home Secretary of State; being sent, most politely, in return for an address to the Queen, presented by last assembly. It assured all whom it might concern, how unwilling Sir James Graham "was needlessly to refer to the disruption of a portion of the established church of Scotland, but the assurances of their continued loyalty had been most graciously received by her Majesty; and the Queen relies, with satisfaction, on the declaration which you make on behalf of the ministers and elders of a church of Christ, that you will be steadfast in your obedience to the civil powers, and that you regard this duty as demanded by the highest authority, and as due to the peace and prosperity of the nation" [great laughter]; a mode of treatment which we may be permitted to allege, even the most irreverent remarker of "the powers that be" amongst them, dared not have exhibited some twenty months ago. Not a few, indeed, proposed a more *grave* measure, and would on no account vote its admission into their official journals, while the great majority, though equally indignant, yet acting on the principle, that "when reviled, they should not revile again," agreed to burden their clerks with its insertion, as a document (we can explain it in no other light) that might become of mighty requisition by the curious in future ages! Indeed, the whole affair at once convinced us, from the reflections made, that the forms and usages of the free church admitted greater "freedom of speech," than did those of an older and more moderate assembly.

REPORT ON BUSINESS.

Dr Macfarlane read the report of the committee on business, which recommended that the Thursday forenoon should be devoted to the financial arrangements of the church—the meeting open only to members of assembly—that the evening of same day should be devoted to considering the report on the state of the highlands, especially of Sutherland and Ross-shire; and that Friday forenoon should be occupied in considering competing calls. We understood that something on these answers was about to transpire regarding the state of the lowlands of Scotland.

SYNODICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The assembly then gave its sanction to a report presented by a committee specially appointed, for arranging the church into synodical and presbyterial allocations—a measure which, according to our presbyterian model, we deem extremely essential for expediting business, and promoting Christian uniformity throughout the body.

THE FIVE MISSIONARY SCHEMES.

Mr Dunlop reported, that as far as they had gone since the disruption, the prospect was encouraging [hear, hear]. He was none of those who anticipated that these schemes would receive much harm on the occasion. Happily his anticipations, sanguine though they were, had been far exceeded. The portion of the church now disestablished had, during summer, contributed more than the whole church in its united state in any one year. The unbroken church had raised during the year ending May, 1842, just £2,624; whereas the church disestablished, for the Jewish mission and education, had raised £2,926; amounting, in five months, to £300 more than ever was collected during the most prosperous times of the Establishment fund. Notwithstanding the immense draw made upon their people for local objects, such as building churches, &c., in looking at the whole sum collected for all their five schemes, he found it had amounted in four months and a half, to £8,808—an amount equal, if not exceeding that of any corresponding period [renewed cheers]. Mr D. next went on to an extremely exciting subject—namely, the object of the board of Missions and Education; in order to carry this into efficient operation, he expressly stated, that they should open up a correspondence with other churches; on which Mr D. dwelt at considerable length, closing a most excellent address by resigning his situation, as chairman of the board of Missions, expressly on the ground that the office should be filled, not by an elder, but a father of the church; and while he would still gladly give his services as its legal adviser, and take a growing interest in all its concerns, yet in Dr Mackellar, whom he now begged leave to propose as his successor, they would find a far more efficient agent for conducting all its high and responsible duties [cheers]. The Marquis of Breadalbane, after remarking on the superior talents and noted fidelity of Mr Dunlop, as displayed in all the responsible trusts which had been reposed in him, proposed that a vote of thanks should be tendered him from the chair; which having been duly done, Dr Mackellar was prevailed upon to accept the office, the more especially as Mr Dunlop had promised still to give his valuable assistance.

REPORT ON THE INDIA MISSION.

Dr Gordon, who spoke at great length, reported some valuable and most encouraging facts regarding the India mission, among which we noted the following as the chief:—That out of thirteen missionaries, in Calcutta and Bombay, ten had joined the free church of Scotland; that among these were Dr Duff, of the former place, and of the latter was Dr Wilson, at present on their platform, whose coming to this country, just at this period, he viewed as one of those many providential occurrences which God had been pleased to send their way for their encouragement and comfort. The intelligence he had to communicate from that far remote territory, now so far occupied by the free church, was unexpectedly cheering, and augured well for the future. They had actually received the countenance of the most distinguished man in Western India, R. T. Webb, Esq., chairman of the corresponding committee of the Bombay mission, who had declared, in a letter to Dr Wilson, "The crisis of the church has arrived; and, certainly, no course but secession is open, I sincerely believe." News have just arrived that the whole Madras mission had joined the free church, so that the establishment have not one single missionary in India!! Though on the score of finance no direct appeal had yet been made to Christian liberality, nevertheless, some zealous friends had contributed £337. "And this" (with singular solemnity and power the doctor went on and said), "and this is, moderator, the amount of the funds with which you enter on the mighty enterprise to which you have been called. Viewed as human wisdom is wont to do, well might they sit down in despondency, but they might feel assured that He who has so honoured the infant free church, as to place her in the unprecedented situation of having ten heralds of the cross carrying the message of salvation to these Indian Gentiles, and half that number labouring among his ancient people, the Jews, while their church was almost entirely destitute of the means of maintaining that agency, will give them grace to honour Him by confiding in his assurance, that "He sendeth no man a warfare upon his own charges," and to her people the grace of liberality, whereby means shall be provided, in abundance, for meeting the present and all future emergencies.

Dr Wilson, of Bombay, then read a long and most valuable address, which occupied two hours, setting forth the progress, prospects, and necessities of the missionary enterprise in India.

Dr Forbes, in consequence of what he had just heard, passed a high and merited eulogium on their devoted missionaries in India, and, with peculiar complacency, referred to the good testimony which had been offered their cause that day from that laborious servant of God, now in their presence, from the banks of the Ganges. All these honoured servants of God, when first sent out, had been adjudged by all parties to be men of distinguished piety, and of great talent—men, therefore, in every way qualified to judge in the matter—and surely they had judged rightly and well [hear, hear]. In moving a vote of thanks to that laborious and truly devoted man of God, who had just addressed them in a tone of so much encouragement, which would decidedly impart a new life to their movements, and also to Dr Gordon and his faithful coadjutors in the Indian mission, the moderator, amidst the approving applause of the whole assembly, intimated accordingly, in a way altogether so effective and heavenly, that it would be totally unbecoming for us to attempt abridging it for suiting our columns.

THE PROPOSED ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONVENTION AND THE PRESS.

(From the *Leeds Times*.)

The proposed National convention of dissenters, to seek the separation of church and state by all legal and moral means, seems to meet with the hearty approbation of the friends of complete religious liberty throughout the country. And it is now high time that dissenters were doing something to vindicate themselves from the charge of lukewarmness with which they have so often been found chargeable since the passing of the Reform bill. The impression, indeed, has got abroad, and now generally prevails, that as regards political and social movements of all kinds, dissenters are exceedingly backward, apathetic, and indifferent. The term by which dissenters are now very often characterised is a rather vulgar, though by no means an inexpressive one—namely, that of "humbugs." In political opinion they are far behind the age—how different from the independents of two hundred years ago, in the days of the Miltons, the Vanes, and the Eliots!

The establishment of the *Nonconformist*—a paper which we conscientiously recommend to those dissenters who can afford to take in a weekly metropolitan journal, as the best, honestest, manliest, and most vigorous publication which now issues from the London periodical press—has done much to amend this state of things, and again to bring forward dissenters to the front rank in the liberal movement, which they have so long occupied in the history of this country. The *Nonconformist* contends that the shallow doctrines of *expediency* should now be cast aside for the more firm and enduring vantage ground of *principle;* it exposes the cant of party and of faction, by which dissenters, in common with the public generally, have so long been gulled—testing all things by their true worth, and according as they will promote the well-being and happiness of the great body of the people. The *Nonconformist* is already entitled to the public gratitude for its eloquent advocacy of the doctrine of Universal or Complete Suffrage, which it urges upon dissenters, and all professing Christians, as a doctrine as binding upon them to carry out into practical realisation, as any in the Christian code. The *Nonconformist* has also ably and truthfully advocated the separation of church and state, as the only cure for the mass of social, political, and religious evils which now spring perennially out of the established church. It recognises in the late ministerial Factory bill (as we ourselves have repeatedly urged) only one of the legitimate consequences of the church and state connexion; and, with the true workman's skill, instead of peddling and tinkering at the evil, the *Nonconformist* proposes at once to strike at *the root* of the matter; and hence its earnest invitation to dissenters to meet in convention for the purpose of concerting such measures as may lead to the entire severance of the church from the state.

We need scarcely add, from our known and often avowed opinions upon this subject, that we trust the convention will take place, and that its labours will issue in the complete emancipation of the people of this country from the tyranny and despotism of state churchism.

(From a correspondent of the *Kelso Chronicle*.)

It is satisfactory to think that new ideas are abroad. In England, minds of high order have been at work, beckoning on the incipient attempts in the right direction. The eloquent teachings and powerful appeals of the editor of the *Nonconformist* are now in a likelihood of being listened to. In the columns of that able paper has already been submitted a programme for a convention of dissenters. The production betrays great sagacity, and a completeness of arrangement in all its details; although, perhaps, it may be made susceptible of several alterations. The character of such an assemblage as is proposed must be a solemnly deliberative one. It will have arisen from no small considerations, and it is proper that every thing connected with it should be most devoutly and systematically digested. The editor of the paper already mentioned has thrown out an enumeration of the topics which its deliberations will be designed to compass. * * *

Already the anxiety which prevails on the subject of a convention is beginning to assume shape. The Midland counties of England have fairly broken the silence. An address from upwards of fifty dissenting ministers, resident in that district, has been published, calling upon the reputed leaders of the dissenting bodies in the metropolis to declare their opinion on the subject, or retire to the rear. The address is headed by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester; and, looking to that gentleman's distinguished advocacy of civil and religious liberty, we have no fear of his quitting himself nobly in the work in which he has embarked, and which, as the successor of the renowned Robert Hall, he is so well calculated to adorn. The rallying point is rapidly approaching within sight, and it becomes every friend of civil and religious freedom in the kingdom to be directing his serious attention towards it. Z.

Church Rates, Kettering.—A second adjourned meeting was held on Thursday, the 19th, with a view of laying a church rate. The accounts had, in the mean time, been examined by auditors, who gave in their report, which was read under protest from the chairman. From that report it appeared that, instead of the parish being in arrears to the amount of more than £30, the churchwardens owe the parish £59. It was therefore moved by Mr J. Jenkinson, and seconded by Mr W. James, "That the account book be given back to the churchwardens; that they be instructed to prepare a balance sheet, legally correct; and that this meeting do now adjourn." The motion was carried without a dissentient. Such (sad to say) is the tenderness of the leading dissenters of Kettering towards mother church, that but few of them could be induced to exert themselves in order to prevent the imposition of a rate, under circumstances so manifestly illegal.

Ware.—The service in the church at Ware continues to be performed, not only with the novelties which first excited the hostility of the parishioners, but with those other practices which the vicar, at the vestry meetings, expressed his opinion were impracticable. The congregation becomes thinner each succeeding sabbath, and a considerable number of inhabitants continue to leave their pews after reading of the Nicene creed. During the afternoon service, the children of the national school are catechised, and their answers to some of the questions put to them naturally excite a feeling of risibility, little consonant with the sacredness of the place. Many of the parishioners also leave the church in the afternoon, before this strange exhibition takes place; but the novelty of it draws many strangers to the church. Where this unfortunate state of things will end, it is difficult to tell.—*Herts Reformer*.

The Edinburgh Town Council and the Compulsory Church.—At a meeting of this body on Tuesday last, Mr Stott brought forward a motion, to the effect that, as the majority of the inhabitants of this country are now dissenters from the established church, and hold that its existence is prejudicial, rather than beneficial—this council agree to petition parliament to withdraw all endowments which are now secured to the established church, and to apply such endowments to such purposes as shall most conduce to the interest of the public at large. Mr Stott supported his motion in an able and enthusiastic speech. Mr Cruickshank seconded the motion. An amendment was moved affirming that the church establishment having become Erastian, it was no longer worthy of support. The discussion was finally adjourned.

Scotch Church.—The missionaries in India, in connexion with the general assembly of Scotland, have adopted at their institution, Calcutta, a series of resolutions announcing their secession from the church establishment, and their adhesion to the free protesting church of Scotland.

Floating Manse.—It will be seen from the following extract of a letter to a friend in Edinburgh, that Mr Swanson, the free minister of the Small Isles, has got possession of his floating manse, and is in active locomotion:—"Off Eig, Sept. 11, 1843.—You will see that I am writing from my floating manse, in which I find myself very comfortable. My cabin is about twelve feet by six, in length and breadth, and nearly six feet high. It contains four beds, and is well lighted. We have not yet tested the vessel's powers in a storm, but we shall no doubt have an opportunity ere long of doing so."—*Aberdeen Herald*.

Correspondence.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BEDS UNION AND THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir—In your number for Wednesday last, you copied from the *Patriot* newspaper a resolution which I had not seen before, passed at a committee meeting of the Beds union, and addressed to "The Dissenting Ministers of the Metropolis," bearing date Oct. 10th, signed Blythe Foster, chairman.

The design of this resolution is to induce the dissenting ministers of the metropolis not to listen to the respectful and earnest request of seventy-five of their brethren residing in the midland counties, to call a convention of nonconformists in London. I take this opportunity of stating that this request has already occupied the kind and deliberate consideration of "the Baptist board," of the "Committee of the East London Religious Liberty society," and has been respectfully acknowledged by the secretary of the "Committee for Guarding the Interests of the Wesleyan Body."

The counter address which has been sent from Bedford, expresses, I observe, the sentiments of the committee of the Beds union, but does not pretend to convey those of the members of the union itself. I am but partially acquainted with the county of Bedford, or with the prevailing opinions of the dissenters, whether ministers or laymen, who reside in it. But I know that it may be easy enough to carry resolutions in committees composed of seven or eight ministers, with an influential layman in the chair, when it might be much more difficult to succeed at a meeting of the body which that committee officially represents. I venture to hope that the gentlemen assembled in committee on the occasion in question, do not fairly represent the sentiments of the majority of the Bedfordshire dissenters.

These gentlemen have taken an undue liberty in misstating the objects of the convention, as proposed in the address from the midland counties. In that address it is distinctly stated to be "for the purpose of enlightened and serious deliberation, and of adopting some measures for promoting, by all true and constitutional means, the dissolution of the union between the church and the state." In the resolution from Bedford, addressed to "the dissenting ministers of the metropolis," it is set forth to be "for the taking of some prompt and public measures to effect the immediate disruption of the connexion between the secular and the ecclesiastical bodies in the established church in this country." In the first place, I don't understand what is meant by a "disruption of the connexion between the secular and the ecclesiastical bodies in the established church in this country," nor am I at all sure that the gentleman who wrote it does. However this may be, this is not what is meant by those who signed the obnoxious appeal, when they respectfully suggest the desirableness of calling a convention, to promote, by the adoption "of all true and constitutional means, the dissolution of the union between the church and the state." By such a dissolution they intend the appropriation by parliament of ecclesiastical property to the civil necessities of the state, and the leaving the Christian faith to the support of its true friends and the protection of its great Founder. In the second place, there is not a word about "immediate disruption" in the appeal, nor did such a thought or feeling enter the minds of those whose names it bears. There is a measure of discretion dwelling among dissenters of the midland counties, as well as in Bedford committees, and they know, as well as the most politic of those who differ from them, that the great end they devoutly desire is to be attained only by wise, patient, and persevering efforts. If this misrepresentation of the language and animus of the respectful appeal of seventy-five dissenting ministers to their brethren in London, arose from negligence, it is most reprehensible; if from design, it is mean and disingenuous.

The appeal from the midland counties did not contain merely an expression of the opinions of its subscribers, but an explicit statement of the grounds on which those opinions rest. It might have been as creditable to themselves, and certainly would have been much more respectful to the "dissenting ministers of the metropolis," as well as to the large body whose address they wish to counteract, had the gentlemen of the Beds committee condescended to furnish some reasons for their sentiments in return. It seems, however, that it is quite enough, when documents issue from some quarters, that they convey an oracular opinion. We are called on to believe, without the shadow of a reason, that the proposed convention is "calculated to retard rather than to forward the object it seeks to accomplish." If there is a want of logic in this mode of disposing of a great question, which few will pretend to deny, there is, it must be allowed, as a kind of compensation, an imposing air of authority about it.

The gentlemen of the committee advance a step further, and "beg to state, with all proper respect towards their brethren, that their proposal is directly opposed to the course which, in their judgment, it is right and fitting to pursue at this juncture." But with all the respect the seventy-five ministers, who signed the appeal, may have for the "judgment" of the eight ministers and laymen who constituted the Beds committee, it is impossible they should be swayed by it irrespectively of a single argument or rational inducement. Do these gentlemen give their brethren no credit for "judgment," and imagine that they act without reflection, or without reasons which are, at least, satisfactory to themselves? What right have they otherwise to expect them to be influenced, in the slightest degree, by the mere unsustained expression of their sentiments? Does the pope reside at Bedford, or in its vicinity?

It appears the Beds committee think the course recommended by their brethren elsewhere, is "directly opposed" to that which it is right and fitting they should pursue. Would they wish a conference of dissenters to be convened for the purpose of supporting the union between the church and the state? because that is the course which would be "directly opposed" to that which those who signed the appeal suggest should be pursued. I presume all these gentlemen wish is, that dissenters should sit still—that is, that they should pursue no course at all.

It is somewhat consoling, however, to be assured that the protesting committee "yield to none in the conviction of the unscriptural nature and injurious results" of the anti-Christian alliance; let us hope that the time will come when they will no longer deem it "inexpedient" to unite with their brethren in openly seeking its dissolution. The early advocates of the abolition of the slave trade, the opponents of the catholic disabilities, and the friends of negro emancipation, entered on their labours amidst loud cries of its "inexpediency." If acts of justice and great aggressive measures are to be postponed till the disciples of expediency are prepared to recommend them, they may be delayed long enough. The time for them to render their aid is when opprobrium has been allayed, and hostilities overcome, and the crown of success fairly glistens in the heavens.

Hoping steps will soon be taken in the spirit of decision, of wisdom, and of charity, for commencing those movements for the peaceful removal of the grand impediment to the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom in these realms, to which reason, revelation, and passing events appear to me so loudly to summon us,

I am, dear sir, yours cordially,

Leicester, Oct. 22, 1843. J. P. MURSELL.

THE TITLE "REVEREND."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR—You will, perhaps, allow me room in the *Nonconformist* for a few lines more, as I seem to be the only one on my side of the question, and as I promise you that I will not trouble you, in any case, again upon it, believing that, unless some new aspect should be given to the subject, quite enough has been said about it already.

What I expected has come to pass. I predicted, in my own mind, two things; the first, that I should be reproved for a bad spirit, &c.; the second, that my argument would not be answered, but misunderstood. Both these predictions have been accomplished.

"A Bishop" calls me "rude," as the least thing he can do. I confess, sir, to be afflicted with a natural disposition to laugh at the ridiculous. I could not restrain this disposition when writing my former letter, and am sorry to say that your correspondents have not cured it. I plead guilty to the charge of having been jocular, and am more distressed about it, as your episcopal correspondent seems not competent to enjoy or even understand a joke. I have betrayed him into the folly of interpreting a playful allusion into a serious averment, and of making an indignant protest where I had hoped for a good-natured smile. He should make allowances for others. When Dr South appeared before his bishop on the complaint of being too light and humorous in his sermons, and his bishop reproved him for it, referring to the fact that he did nothing of the kind, Dr South's reply was, "But, my lord, you cannot tell what you would have done, had God given you wit." Like most moralists, however, your correspondent does not exemplify his own rules; and, therefore, having called me "rude," he realises his conception of politeness no better than by charging me with writing in a tone of wounded pride. The "beam," my brother! I can assure him that he is mistaken again, as the denial of "reverend" to me would inflict not a whit more mortification than that of "bishop" to him.

"A Strict Noncon." is not in much better plight than his brother. He tries to be very witty about my declaration of carelessness, in reference to the disputed title, alleging that men do not wear titles because they care not for them. My statement was, that it is a more effectual way of showing indifference to a certain garb or name, sometimes to assume it, and sometimes not to assume it, than never, on any occasion or account, to do either. He who will never forego, and he who will never adopt it, both prove it a matter of more importance, one way or the other, in their eyes, than he who will do both. Cannot your correspondent understand that statement? Like many others, he either has engaged to oppose another without knowing his meaning, or else, finding the sense of his opponent unanswerable, imputes to him another sense more easy of refutation. What he supposes, I admit to be "nonsense"—pure nonsense. But it is his, not mine.

But the correspondents now alluded to have not only mistaken particular things in my letter (and all have not been mentioned), but the general scope of it. My object, as any one but themselves might see, was to point out the absurdity of the arguments of Mr Malleson and "N. W. M." They had argued against the title from its being an attribute of God. I endeavoured to show that this was "nonsense"—that this had a tendency to make nonconformity look "small." Your correspondents say not a word about this. Am I to understand that they agree with me? If so, why so pettish, vehement, "grieved?" If not, why, in exposing the "superficial" character of my reasonings, did they lose sight of the only thing that made me write? Surely, if one were querulous, it is rather a hard lot to have one's main design entirely misapprehended; one's nice and sound distinctions mistaken for absurd nonsense; and one's jocular allusions received as serious assertions. And yet, if anything has a tendency to excite the "pride" which so displeases "A Bishop," it is to have for opponents writers capable of such things.

The object of my former letter does not require that I should defend the use of the title in dispute. I have read nothing in your paper to convince me that it is wrong. In lack of better reasons, "A Strict Noncon." gives, as his second, that the objections to it are greater than the advantages of it. Very satisfactory indeed—much as if I should say that "A Strict Noncon." ought not to write because he does not write good English, and because the objections to his writing are greater than its advantages. Is the title opposed because it is used by episcopalians and papists? What title will you choose that is not? Is it opposed on account of its being derived from them? How many institutions of Judaism, and words of Christianity, had a heathenish origin? Is it opposed because not scriptural? Is not the sense scriptural? And, pray, how many things have your correspondents that they cannot quote scripture for—and things, too (shocking to relate!), that episcopalians and papists have? I merely ask these questions because suggested by your correspondents' remarks, assuring them, at the same time, that, however they may settle the controversy, I shall be perfectly content, for I see no reason to cease to subscribe myself,

ONE WHO CARES MUCH LESS ABOUT "REVEREND" THAN YOUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Oct. 19*th*, 1843.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—Perhaps after the talented letter which appeared in your paper of 5th inst, on the use of the title "reverend," you may not feel inclined to admit any further communications on the subject. Of this your own wisdom will be the best judge. For myself I confess, that as the question has been brought forward (though it may be comparatively of little importance), I should be sorry that the discussion should come to an end without some definite decision being arrived at. I hope, sir, we shall be favoured at last with your opinion concerning the matter.

The argument against the use of the title "reverend," founded on its being an assumption of an attribute of Deity, has been put in its true light by "One who cares much less about Reverends than your Correspondents." The good-humoured manner in which he wields the *argumentum ad hominem*, while it cannot, I think, have wounded the feelings of those against whom it is directed, must have given a death-blow to their opinions, and convinced them that they have not made out a very good case. Your correspondent shows clearly enough that there is neither impiety nor impropriety in applying the term "reverend" to mortals, on the ground of its being a designation of the Almighty. He has shown that a good man may be called a good man, and that a holy living man may be called a holy man, without uttering blasphemy—that if a man is wise and great, he may be called a wise and a great man; and that precisely on the same principle, if a man is deserving of respect, he may be called (though it sounds rather quaint) a reverend man. But all this falls short of the real question. To use a term simply as marking character, and to use the same term as an honorary title, are surely different things, and the real question, I conceive, in regard to the use of the term "reverend," is just this—can a good reason be shown for applying this term to ministers of the gospel simply as a title of honour? That dissenting ministers have as good reason for assuming the title as clergymen of the church of England, I have no manner of doubt; but I have some idea, after all, that it would more accord with primitive simplicity to dispense with it altogether. Certainly no titles of honour were used in the early Christian church. The names of prophet, apostle, evangelist, bishop, deacon, &c., all had an appropriate signification; they were properly descriptive of office, but certainly not intended to be merely complimentary, which is the case with the title "reverend," as customarily used amongst us. Honorary titles seem to me to be discountenanced by the general tenor of scripture. Our Lord reproves the Jews for receiving honour one of another. He mentions it to the dishonour of the Pharisees that they loved greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi. He cautions his disciples against this exhibition of vanity, "Be ye not callled Rabbi;" and, may we not on the same principle say, "Be ye not called 'reverend?'"

If my views on this matter are wrong, I should be glad to be set right; but I cannot at present see that it is a matter of perfect indifference whether we use the title "reverend" or not. If dissenting ministers can adopt the title innocently, and wear it with a good grace, far be it from me to wish them to be denuded of their honours.

I remain, dear sir,

ONE WHO PAYS SMALL RESPECT TO CUSTOM.

NOVEL MODE OF PREVENTING SUICIDE.—An American slave owner, finding that a considerable number of his slaves committed suicide, with a view to escape the horrors of slavery and the smart of the whip, betook himself to the following singular method of stopping the suicide mania. He addressed his slaves thus:—"If any more of you destroy your lives, I will hang myself, and follow you into the other country, where I will whip you ten times more than I do now." This had the desired effect, as the slaves, in destroying themselves, only sought to escape from the cruelty of their taskmaster.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

COUNCIL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.

Birmingham, Oct. 23, 1843.

THE Council of the Complete Suffrage Union met at their office, 37, Waterloo street, on Monday afternoon. The President in the chair.

Letters were read from Ackworth, Sheffield, Brentford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Pontefract, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Kendal.

The correspondent of the Union at Ackworth, after giving an encouraging account of the visit of Mr Beggs to that town, says—

ACKWORTH.—"Although our village is but a small one, and exercises but little influence over surrounding districts, I think it will give thee pleasure to hear that the principles asserted by the National Complete Suffrage association have been advocated here in an able and Christian manner by Thomas Beggs. Luke Howard, a gentleman of high standing in his neighbourhood for wealth and influence, and second to none in moral and intellectual attainments, was so kind as to preside over our meeting. This proceeding was the more kind, as he was not, at any rate previously to the meeting, convinced of the principle of complete suffrage. The lecture was an argumentative one, illustrated by various well-chosen instances. Its high moral tone, and its advocacy of sobriety, peace, and education, would, I think, disarm any of the audience who had been frightened with the violence of some of the advocates of universal suffrage; and his exposition of the effects of any other than universal suffrage would, I think, induce some of the cautious but well-meaning friends of their kind to take a step further in demanding their rights. I received a letter from John Gully of Ackworth park, late M. P. for Pontefract, from which I send you an extract, which will show that you have in him a sincere friend."

Extract of a Letter from John Gully, Esq.

"Your letter of the 16th is this moment come to hand and fully agreeing in the principles of complete suffrage, I feel truly sorry that my engagements here prevent my having the pleasure of attending the lecture of Mr Beggs at our little village to-morrow. Had I been able to attend, I should, indeed, have had great pleasure in presiding. The full and complete enfranchisement of the whole people is a subject I have much at heart, well knowing that we never shall have complete justice done to the community without, and more particularly to the industrious classes."

The letters from Mr Beggs were of a very gratifying description.

THE ADDRESS.—The secretary was directed to send copies of the address of the council founded on Mr W. S. Crawford's letter, to all the correspondents of the Union, with a view to be laid before the friends of the cause in each locality, preliminary to their taking some effective measures, in order to press the subject on the consideration of their representative.

SOIREE AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(Abridged from the Gateshead Observer.)

THE friends of complete suffrage in Newcastle, Gateshead, &c., to the number of about 200, took tea together in the Music hall, Nelson street, on Monday evening; and after tea (which was provided in good style by Mr Cameron, of Grainger street), the company was increased, by an accession of numbers, to upwards of 300. The more sanguine friends of popular rights had anticipated a larger attendance. Among the gentlemen present were Colonel Thompson; Charles Larkin, Esq.; Alderman W. H. Brockett; George Straker, Esq.; the Rev. Messrs Fletcher, Rogerson, Ward, Hebron, and Adam; Samuel Donkin, Esq.; Councillors Hunter, Revely, and Hymers; F. Bennett, Esq.; Joseph Watson, Esq.; M. Dunn, Esq.; &c., &c. The walls were elegantly festooned, and mottoes were interspersed among the drapery, including "Colonel Thompson and universal freedom," "Personal improvement the sure basis of national reform," "Be just and fear not," "The liberty of the press," "Joseph Sturge and the rights of the people," "Unity, peace, and concord," "Temperance, peace, and freedom," and "The glory of the crown consists in the happiness of the people" (the last motto surmounting Chalon's portrait of the Queen).

Mr WILCKE, of the Temperance hotel in the Royal arcade, was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business of the meeting.

Mr E. S. HILLS then read several letters, in reply to invitations to the soirée. Mr Ord, M.P. for Newcastle, "was sorry that he could not accept the invitation; but differing, as he did, from the principles and objects of the society, he must beg to decline attending the meeting" [hear, hear]. Dr Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, was sorry that "an engagement in London" would prevent him from being present; but his friend Colonel Thompson would say all he (Dr B.) could say, and do all he could do, with far greater efficiency [loud applause]; and he hoped their gathering would be pleasant to themselves, and profitable to the great cause [cheers]. Mr Hume, M.P. for Montrose, writing from Brighton (where he is now sojourning with his family), said—

"I wish you may have a good meeting; and I should be pleased to see more unanimity amongst reformers.

"It is time we should unite in demanding extension of the suffrage; and, to obtain that, we must convince the electors that it is their interest, and the interest of the community at large, that the power of the people in the house of Commons should be increased.

"It is a sad reflection to make, that the working classes, who require the reform the most, should have proceeded so as to alarm and offend the electors, who have the power now of returning a House of Commons (if they will act honestly, and be induced to do so) that can carry out complete suffrage.

"I have long been convinced that nothing less than complete suffrage will place England and Englishmen as they ought to be; and it is for that reason that I am the more and more convinced of its necessity, and that I am prepared to support it in every way.

"If it be possible, I hope the Complete Suffrage association will endeavour to get the chartists, and all kinds of parliamentary reformers, to join in their movement, and thus influence the electors to do their duty to themselves and to their country.

"I would not again petition parliament, but prepare petitions to her Majesty, as the most likely way of forcing the attention of government to the subject."

This letter was received with much applause. Col. Beckwith of Silksworth, president of the County of Durham Reform association, after a few words on the vital importance of union among reformers, and of bringing forward, with that object, "a measure subversive of the power of the oligarchy, and calculated to ensure the support of the great body of the people," observed—

"I have myself been a friend to progressive though uncompromising reform, as being least liable to reaction, and to the displacement of industry; but the tenacious grasp of the oligarchy upon the unconstitutional power they have usurped, and the utterance of the word 'finality' by the leader of the most liberal section of the aristocracy, leaves no hope, in my opinion, of any decided advance towards good government, or reform of the frightful abuses consequent upon the domination of one class over all other classes, being effected, except by supporting a measure promising full, complete, and ample justice to the people, and embodying the principle that every citizen, untainted by crime, shall have a voice in the government, and shall be eligible, in fact as well as in theory, to every employment his character and acquirements may entitle him to hold.

"Such, I presume, are the objects the soirée is intended to promote, and I therefore heartily desire that every success may attend it" [loud applause].

Mr Sharman Crawford, M.P. for Rochdale, in a letter from Ireland dated the 13th inst, expressed his regret that he could not attend the soirée [Mrs Crawford is suffering from severe illness], and so fulfil the expectations which he had raised in a previous letter. After referring to his published communication to Mr Sturge, the honourable member added—

"I am satisfied there cannot be any progress made in redressing the wrongs of the people, and advancing their rights, till some more decided course of action be adopted in parliament than that which has hitherto been pursued. I have come forward, then, to suggest a mode. I do not insist upon my own suggestions as the best; but I am entitled to claim from others that, if they object, they shall show what other better plan should be acted upon. I think it obvious that some plan of proceeding ought to be devised, instead of wasting our time, as we have hitherto done, in individual movements, without system or united action of any description."

Mr Joseph Sturge, in a letter from Birmingham, assigned "important duties" as the cause of non-attendance, and said—

"I shall long remember, with gratification, the warm and cordial reception which I received from the friends of the people at Newcastle, on two occasions within the last twelve months, and hope that your meeting on the 16th will do much to further the cause of an equality of political rights, of the progress of which, in many parts of the United Kingdom, there are numerous cheering indications" [applause].

Mr Wallace, M.P. for Greenock, tendered his best wishes for an effectual extension of the suffrage, before the country was irredeemably lost. Be it household suffrage, or be it complete suffrage, his hearty and sincere desire was, that it might be obtained in time. Lord Morpeth was bound to state, that he was not qualified by his opinions to take part in the festivity. Mr Gisborne, M.P. for Nottingham, cordially concurred in the principles of the Complete Suffrage association. [In a letter from Mr Gisborne, received since the soirée, he states that he had just reached home from Scotland, and found, by the letters awaiting his arrival, that he was announced among the expected visitors, but it was then quite impossible for him to travel to Newcastle in time to be present. Under other circumstances, he would have been glad of an opportunity to show, publicly, the value he attached to the exertions making by the complete suffragists, in so important a place as Newcastle.] Mr Bright, M.P. for Durham, found his present work quite as much as he dared to engage in, and believed he could do more on the free-trade question by not frequently meddling with questions which might partake more of the character of political than commercial. But his opinions on complete suffrage were well known, and it was after mature reflection that he had come to the determination he had stated.

The CHAIRMAN rose and said, a few "sentiments" had been prepared, to which several gentlemen would speak. The first had been allotted to himself, and he had great pleasure in proposing it; for it was "Joseph Sturge, and the rights of the people" [prolonged applause]. Mr Wilcke sketched the career of the Birmingham philanthropist, and the rise and progress of complete suffrage. But, reserving our space for the three "stars" of the evening, we must omit his temperate and appropriate speech, with its conciliatory allusions to the conduct of the chartists and complete suffragists, and the folly of the one crossing the other's path, instead of the two proceeding onward in parallel lines. He concluded by announcing the second sentiment, "Complete suffrage, the only sure basis of civil and religious liberty" [loud cheers].

Mr SAMUEL DONKIN, of Bywell, farmer, came forward at the call of the chair, and was received with much applause. He then spoke to the following effect:—

Ladies and gentlemen, after the eloquent and able manner in which those principles which we are met to establish have been propounded by your worthy chairman, I confess that I feel considerable diffidence in attempting to follow him. Yet, belonging as I do to a class of men who can seldom be urged to stand forward in the face of their fellow-countrymen, to pronounce their opinion upon public questions, I flatter myself that the few observations that I shall make will not be considered obtrusive; and when I reflect upon the obloquy that has been attached to the farmers of England in their political capacity—when I know that we have been stigmatised as the plague-spot of the electoral body—I rejoice that an opportunity has been given to me, by the honour of an invitation to this meeting—not to justify the dereliction of the national trust confided to my order—but to record, in the face of this assembly, my willingness to assist in placing, not only the franchise within the power of every man, but also to place those who already possess it in such a position as will secure them from the influence of those agencies that now render the House of Commons completely subservient to the selfish policy of a grasping oligarchy [applause]. If we look at the constitution of that agency which now performs the functions of government for the people of this great country, what do we behold? A monstrous engine in the hands of the aristocracy, operating in all its movements against the inherent rights of the people—the existence of a power incompatible with our liberties—a destructive element raging within the constitution, which, if not combated with, and utterly destroyed, will undoubtedly destroy us [hear, hear]. It is because we wish to restore the British constitution in all its purity—it is because we wish to restore the equilibrium of the three estates of the realm—to uphold the monarchy within its legitimate limits—to confine the aristocracy within its proper bounds—to demand that the people shall not be robbed of their prerogatives—that we have met to declare, in the face of high heaven, that we will never rest satisfied till that is accomplished. After what has been already said, and so well said, by our friend in the chair, I need not occupy your time with any dissertation upon the nature of those principles which, we are persuaded, will produce a system of legislation best fitted for the government of the people; which will make the Commons' house of parliament what it ought to be, a faithful representation of the spirit of democracy; which will enable the democracy of intellect to hold in check the aristocracy of wealth [applause]. Annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, no property qualification (as implied by £ s. d.) of members of parliament, the division of the country into electoral districts, and the payment of delegates to the house of Commons, these are principles which we defy any man to controvert. We are told that the people are not yet arrived at a stage of moral and intellectual fitness to be entrusted with the electoral franchise. But who are they who say so? The very men who, in their antagonism to popular institutions, are driven from position after position, which they take up within the citadel of corruption, by the voice of that very people whom they affect to despise; the men who, when their party is tottering upon the throne of place and power, cry aloud to that people to rescue them from the privations attendant upon an occupancy of the opposition benches of the House of Commons; the men who never acknowledge the rights of the people until writhing under the excruciating agonies of an expulsion from office [hear, hear]. If we have in our day succeeded in wresting from the usurping grasp of an oligarchy some portion of our rights; if we now have the unspeakable gratification of witnessing a great national movement, having for its object the destruction of commercial monopoly, animated by the patriotic spirit to give freedom to industry and food to the people [loud cheers]; can we longer endure that to gain such objects our country must be subjected to perpetual upheavings and violent convulsions? that society must be agitated to its centre, that the blood of man is to be in danger, ere a monopoly of legislation will surrender one just and popular measure? No! we must have a House of Commons constituted so that it will spontaneously yield laws in harmony with the wishes and wants of the people [applause].

Mr Donkin concluded an eloquent speech by the following declaration:—

At the next contested election for North Northumberland, the unenfranchised men in that division shall, if they please, have the disposal of my vote [loud applause]. If they will, by ballot, give their opinions upon the fitness of the respective candidates, I promise to vote for such candidate as shall be found to have the largest number of balls. And I am of opinion, that if those who now are in the possession of the franchise, and who contend for the principles of complete suffrage, would place their votes for one election in the hands of the unrepresented, the result would prove how far the principles which we advocate would operate in returning the best men to the house of Commons [hear, hear]. Before I conclude, allow me to impress upon you the necessity, as well as the justice, of supporting, to the utmost of your power, the press which is found to advocate our cause. Disregarding, with the utmost contempt, the abuse and misrepresentations that will be heaped upon us by a hireling press, let us show our gratitude to the independent portion of it, by giving it our support; for it is only through the columns of the independent press that the voice of the people can be heard; and when we reflect upon what the people, speaking through that tremendous organ, have already achieved, we need not despair of accomplishing, with its assistance, the object we have in view—a full, fair, and free representation [loud cheers]. Mr Donkin concluded with a reference to the presence of Colonel Thompson, and the expression of a hope that he would soon have a seat in the house of Commons. [The company rose, and gave three times three.]

Mr JAMES WILLIAMS, of Sunderland, was the next to rise, the Chairman having called upon him to speak from the following text:—"Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., and may the electors and non-electors of the kingdom, who are labouring for the establishment of immediate and complete political equality, be speedily united, heart and hand, for the attainment of that glorious object" [cheers]. Mr Williams pronounced a high eulogium on the conduct of Mr Duncombe, and earnestly impressed upon the middle classes the duty of co-operating with the non-electors in their struggle for political enfranchisement.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next sentiment would be received with unanimous acclamation: it was "Col. T. P. Thompson, and commercial freedom among all the nations of the earth, as the only means of establishing universal prosperity, peace, and concord" [loud and protracted cheers].

Colonel THOMPSON, on his rising, was received with enthusiastic applause, which was continued for some time. When it had subsided, the gallant guest of the Complete Suffrage society spoke as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen, I rejoice in the concluding portion of the sentiment which has just been read before you, because I think I see in it the promise of great advantage to our most just and honourable cause. You always had justice on your side; not always strength. These are too often disunited. But you have numbers on your side. I doubt not you have many, in every portion of this country, whose hearts burn with a hidden love of the cause which you openly espouse [applause]. But union with those classes who, from the mere fact of their having been thrown by fortune or their own merits into the possession of this world's wealth and influence, are very essential to the success of any public cause, in a country constituted as ours is. Now I do believe I am not deceiving myself, when I think I see presented, in the proceedings of this evening's meeting, sources of strong assurance that the time is coming when prejudices on all sides will come down, to the dismay of our common opponents, and the enlargement of the hearts of all those whose hearts are where they ought to be [applause]. I ask you to look around our country, and see whether it presents the appearance of a nation sensibly and justly governed. We do not demand perfection at any man's hand: we attempt not to make any man responsible for changes in the seasons or for the accidents of what commonly goes by the name of fortune. We are satisfied to take the rough and the smooth as Providence sends the one or the other. Still, there is such a thing as fair and honest management of the vessel of the state in stormy weather and in fair, and this we have a right to expect and to demand, instead of quietly allowing incompetent—and, worse still, evil-minded—conductors to run her upon the rocks—where, if they do not leave her bones, it is from some good luck for which they are not to be praised [cheers and laughter]. Now this is a country so full of all the means of human support, and consequently of human happiness (as far as happiness is granted to man below), that for such a country as ours to be so full of distress and cause of complaint, that men are everywhere going about saying that industry is incompetent to procure the common necessaries of life, and that work will not support a man as it used to do, points to something rotten in the state, and to the presence of ingenious mischief in our laws; for such things, believe me, don't come of themselves. It requires, if not skill, at least some overpowering tendency to corruption, to carry a country to such a pitch of mismanagement. It is to destroy this management—to seek the removal of the causes of complaint—that we are met together this night [applause]. When these subjects first began to attract public attention, there were two great streams into which public opinion appeared to run: one was, that we should remove the radical sources of our evils; and the other, that we should pull down such specimens and examples of the mischief as were immediately within our power, by way of facilitating operations afterwards. I hope no man will be unwise enough to quarrel about which road to travel first. Why can we not travel both together? [applause]. If some like one road, and some the other, why, let each man take the way which he thinks best. If I may be allowed a maritime simile in this maritime town, I would say, that to quarrel about which road is the best would be just as reasonable as for sailors to quarrel whether the starboard or the larboard oar makes the boat to start a-head; the fact being that it is precisely the two together which impels the boat forward [applause]. Now, on this point, I am happy to say, men's minds are coming to a better understanding than formerly. The rich, in the main, had taken one side, and the numerous classes, who were always the poor, showed a strong disposition to take the other; and when it was so, things went particularly well with neither. But I hope, now, things are on the point of going better with both, because I see an indication between these two parties to join stocks for their mutual benefit.

After a few short arguments with reference to the franchise, and the means of securing its proper working, the Colonel proceeded:—

The rich are coming speedily to the knowledge that they cannot do without the multitude's assistance. I will not undertake to predict by what precise steps your object will be accomplished—whether, first, by an increase in the freedom of commerce, or by the equalisation of the suffrage—or whether it is the will of Heaven that both these should come together; but it is plain that things cannot continue as they are now, and I am quite certain we are on the eve of a happier day. But there is one point, and perhaps I have been somewhat wandering from it, in which I do confidently look forward for the realisation of my honest hopes. I trust to see the time when, by public discussion and improved legislation, commerce, that grand invention of Heaven for the maintenance of peace and harmony amongst mankind, will spread itself with freedom through the different climates of the world, which Providence has manifestly furnished with different commodities for the use of man. Then shall we see an end of that miserable delusion which represents that one man here and another man there were born the natural enemies of one another, instead of teaching that all men are but different parts of a company of one grand vessel, whose object is general peace and common utility. Much has been done on this ground since the cessation of the unhappy wars which took place near home, and with which many here, who have years on their head, have been too familiar. Mankind are not now so easily misled as they were in years gone by. They are not so ready to stand up at any penny-trumpet sound, in order to cut each other's throats [applause]. There are opportunities enough for the exertion of honest ambition within this world of ours, without sharpening our knives upon each other. We have no need to divide ourselves, and play at buffets, to find occupation for the ardent spirits of the nation. Are there not whole worlds to discover and to supply? Are there not new territories to explore, from the cold regions of Nova Zembla to the torrid wilds of oppressed and down-trodden Africa, into which the courage and intelligence of man are invited to penetrate? We need not go to war—surely not for amusement; and, as we grow wiser, we shall not go from necessity. Commerce is the grand instrument by which Providence designs to bring about this fortunate state of things.

I see before me many to whom, perhaps, I need to offer some apology for addressing myself. It is not the habit of our countrywomen to take part, by their presence, in public meetings, to the extent to which, in some neighbouring countries, they are accustomed; and yet I think the habit is a good one, and one which ought to be encouraged [applause]. Why not have their assistance here? Why should not they carry away from these assemblies a familiarity with the principles by which must be decided the happiness of our domestic hearths, and the peace and progress of our families in every object of life? They wish to leave free children; they trust that those who come after them will look back on our times as those which they have gone beyond, being content if they sometimes say, "Our fathers also were assistants in this great work" [applause]. The presence of our countrywomen in these assemblies is the surest proof that the cause is progressing in the happiest manner. I hail and thank them for their attendance, and trust to

see the time when all now present will cease to perceive the necessity for agitation of this nature, and congratulate themselves on the success of their honest and persevering efforts. [Great applause, the company rising and giving three times three tremendous cheers.]

Mr Reay proposed, "William Sharman Crawford and the patriotic minority which supported his motion in the house of Commons for the introduction of the People's bill of Rights" [loud cheers]. Mr Reay explained the plan of parliamentary action devised by Mr Crawford, and referred to in that gentleman's letter to the Complete Suffrage society of Newcastle.

The Chairman, when Mr Reay had concluded, introduced, with a few suitable remarks, the next sentiment on the list:—"Ireland! and may full and immediate justice be done to that country, as the only means of preserving the legislative union." The words were received with loud cheers; and louder still was the cheering when the Chairman announced that they would be spoken to by Mr Larkin.

Mr Charles Larkin, on coming forward to the front of the platform, was hailed with loud and rapturous plaudits, and the company rose and gave three times three most hearty cheers. He then addressed the meeting in a long and eloquent speech, which is admirably reported in the *Observer*, but which we regret our inability to extract. We, however, subjoin a few extracts, as indicative of its general spirit. He commenced—

I rise, Mr Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, with the greatest pleasure and most prompt alacrity, to respond to the sentiment which has been, with so much good feeling, propounded from the chair. I rise to advocate the cause of "justice to Ireland" [loud cheers]. But before I speak to this topic, permit me to express the pleasure which I feel in attending a meeting of this description, characterised, as the sentiments proposed already, and responded to, indicate, by so much justice and liberality of thinking and feeling. Those sentiments have exhibited the spirit of universal charity and universal liberty. You have advocated freedom in a true and comprehensive spirit, large and broad-spread as the air we breathe. You have advocated it in no spirit of faction, of party, or exclusiveness, but have demanded for it a basis broad and wide as the universal British and Irish people [loud cheers]. You have called for a suffrage founded on no crotchets of fancied deep political wisdom, upon no narrow and confined grounds of education and property; but proudly disdaining all mean and narrow views, calculated only to subserve and advance the interests of some miserable faction and party, to whose intrigues this nation has been so long a prey, you have called, not for partial, but for universal enfranchisement [cheers]. And why should not the universal people be represented? Have they no rights to support? no interests to protect? Every petty, confined, and partial interest in this country has, and justly has, its representation and advocacy in the Commons' house of parliament; and, from the predominancy in that house of these partial interests, the general character of our lawmaking has become justly stigmatised with the opprobrium and reproach of class-legislation—a legislation directed to the advancement of the sordid interests of peculiar classes, and to the wrong and injury of the general interests of the British people. Yes! your West India interest and your East India interest, your class church [cries of "Hear, hear"] (it indeed is most abundantly represented in both houses) [laughter and cheers] and your landowning interest, that great and absorbing interest, which, in the vastness of its avarice and rapacity, has swallowed up all other interests; all these interests are represented. But the great interest, the general, the universal interest, the masses, the MILLIONS, have no representation—have no advocacy [cheers]. The people are the feeblest and most helpless class in the kingdom.

Mr Larkin then drew a striking picture of the blessings that would spring from the universal adoption of free-trade principles, and recurred to his theme for the evening, "Justice to Ireland," and ascribed all its past and present sufferings and grievances to religious intolerance and fanaticism. He then glanced at recent events in that country.

At present, the motto of the Union is, "Hands, not hearts." Justice would make it both hands and hearts [cheers]. Besides, not only is justice a beneficial and godlike attribute—it is in itself a great system of economy. It is not expensive. It requires no dragoons—no fortified barracks—no provision for troops—no biscuits—no brandy—and but few policemen. It makes the slight word of authority more potent than the marshal's baton—the constable's staff more than the sword of the soldier. Justice wants no Cardigans nor "black bottles" [cheers and laughter]. It wants neither horse, nor foot, nor artillery. The stern look of just authority would quell the rudest rabble, and compel the wildest discord to peace. But Ireland has not justice, and therefore you must have an army of 30,000 soldiers. To this O'Connell has no objection at present—for it is the expenditure in that abused country of many thousands of pounds of English money. This is the consideration for you to look at. You Englishmen must pay for that army. Every item of the cost and expenditure of injustice comes out of your pocket. Injustice is a red-coated thing, sworded, belted, and helmeted, fond of biscuits and brandy. It has no courage drawn from the noble inspiration of its cause: its valour is drawn from Lord Cardigan's "black bottles" [laughter and cheers]. It comes with its "long sword, saddle, bridle, whack" [laughter]. Thirty thousand soldiers to keep down the suspirations of an oppressed people, and quell their ardent aspirations after justice and liberty! What other commentary do you want on the character of the government [illegible] that fact the very compression and condensation of condemnatory eloquence? Is it not a more withering philippic than any that O'Connell could utter? Is it not a damning fact? Does it not speak trumpet-tongued to the deep damnation of the policy which Wellington and Peel have followed? What are those 30,000 soldiers wanted for? Are they the supporters of justice or the myrmidons of tyranny? They want 30,000 soldiers, the villains! because they have plucked the bandage from the eyes, and snatched the equal scales from the impartial hands of Justice, and, driving her from the land, have arrayed tyrant authority in its appropriate costume of helmet and spear [loud cheers]? Thirty thousand soldiers in Ireland! I ask again, what are they doing there? With what enemy have they to contend? Ireland is not in a state of physical but of moral insurrection. Their appeal is to logic, not to arms; to reason, not to spears; to the God of justice, not to the God of battles. It is justice that they are demanding, and that is an impassible, an immortal thing, which swords cannot wound nor bayonets destroy. No, gentlemen! 30,000 soldiers, nor 30 times 30,000 soldiers, could destroy justice. It is not in the nature of things that it should be so. The God of justice never intended that the reign of injustice should be immortal.

> Fond, impious man! think'st thou yon sanguine cloud,
> Raised by thy breath, hath quench'd the orb of day?
> To-morrow, he repairs the golden flood,
> And warms the nations with redoubled ray. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, the wretched, the base, the servile, the hireling, the down-trodden, vassal tory press—that press which never had, and God forbid it ever should have, any sympathy with anything great, or generous, or noble, or good—that press, which looks, not only without sympathy, but with hatred and aversion on a great and ancient nation, struggling for its rights and liberties—a spectacle which even heathen virtue would have looked upon as something heroic and grand—that press has rejoiced and sung a song of triumph—has chaunted a black and fiendish *Te Deum* on the late military demonstration, and the proclamation against repeal. In that demonstration, and in that proclamation, they fancy they see the ruin and downfall of O'Connell, and the suppression of the repeal sedition. Sedition, forsooth! Yes! every exertion in a great and noble cause is called sedition. You are all, all here are seditious men. Colonel Thompson, with his frosty pow (blessings on it)! is a seditious man [cheers and laughter]. Seditious! who is not proud, in a good cause, of being seditious? Who would not scorn himself, if he were not seditious in such a cause? I hope to God that in a just cause I shall be seditious as long as any single fragment of this body holds together [applause.]

After a high-wrought panegyric on the character of Mr O'Connell, Mr Larkin concluded with a reference to the prosecution of the Liberator by government.

Mr Hebron, primitive methodist minister, spoke from the text, "Religious liberty and equality," and was well received. He repudiated, with much force and propriety, the "toleration" of which state churchmen insultingly boasted, and asserted the right of every artisan to religious equality.

Thanks having been given to Colonel Thompson, Mr Larkin, and Mr Donkin, for their attendance, and to Mr Wilcke for his services in the chair, the company separated.

On the comparative thinness of the attendance at this *soirée*, a correspondent remarks—

"The chief cause was the unfortunate change of night from Wednesday to Monday. We ran foul of 'Phillips' varied hours at the theatre,' at which numbers had fixed to be present, who would otherwise have been with us. It interfered with chapel meetings without end, and numbers would have come, including several ministers, but their religious duties were not to be neglected. It also interfered with the Baptist Missionary anniversary at Sunderland, which prevented several who had promised to attend; in addition, Feargus O'Connor was holding a meeting in another part of the town. We had also to encounter a series of disappointments with regard to our expected guests on the occasion. As to the meeting itself, it was everything we could desire. It was respectable, and, to the last, most enthusiastic; but what pleases me most is the respectful way in which it is noticed and reported in five of our local papers, who all had reporters present. This is a mighty advance; and, once the press promulgates the truths of complete suffrage, it must and will prevail."

Huddersfield.—On Wednesday evening, Mr T Beggs, of Nottingham, delivered a lecture upon the principles of complete suffrage, in the Guildhall, Huddersfield. This is the first appearance of Mr Beggs in this town, and, although the audience was not so numerous as might be wished, yet the calm, dignified, and luminous exposition of the social and political rights of man, given by Mr Beggs, seemed to rivet the attention and excite the sympathies of the audience. He concluded an able address by an earnest exhortation to meet to discuss and disseminate the principles on which their glorious and peaceful agitation was founded, and that in due time they and their posterity would reap a just reward. Mr H. Edwards then moved, and Mr Swallow seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried unanimously, and also a vote of thanks to B. Robinson, Esq., the chairman; and the meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

Coventry.—Two lectures were delivered by Mr T. Spencer, M.A., of Hinton, in this city, on the principles and objects of the Complete Suffrage union; the one on Monday, the other on Tuesday evening last. The attendance, though not numerous, was respectable. The chair was taken on Monday night by Mr J. Hennell, and the lecture was of a preliminary character, chiefly elucidatory of the inadequacy of all measures which have hitherto been passed under the name of reform, and therefrom arguing the necessity for larger organic changes in the constitution of the House of Commons. On Tuesday evening, Mr D. Buckney was called to the chair, when Mr Spencer delivered his second lecture. On this occasion, he went more at large into the justice and policy of complete suffrage, and the various measures calculated to render it effective, and was warmly applauded throughout. Votes of thanks were carried with acclamation.

Tonbridge, Kent.—On Wednesday last Mr H. Vincent delivered a preliminary address to upwards of 150 persons, at Tonbridge, Kent, in favour of the suffrage, and in a lucid and able manner, pointed out the great anomaly existing in our present representative system, showing, in a striking point of view, the inalienable right of extending the franchise to every man of sound mind. The Town hall had been engaged for the lecture, but at the eleventh hour, our tory clique, fearing the growth of sound principles, succeeded in preventing the use of the Town hall. The friends of the movement, however, secured a large room belonging to the Messrs Parkers, of the Rose and Crown hotel, and Mr Vincent's brilliant address of upwards two hours' duration was listened to with the most marked attention; at its conclusion, Mr Mose moved, and Mr Tuttey seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr Vincent, which was carried with acclamation, as was also one to J. Edger, Esq., who presided on the occasion.

Ringwood, Hants. — A lecture upon civil and religious liberty was delivered by Mr C. Clarke at the school room adjoining the independent chapel, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18th, Mr G. Hams, minister of the gospel, in the chair. The lecturer observed that the subject, for the discussion of which they had met together, was one of grave importance. A vote of thanks to Mr C. was then proposed and carried unanimously. On Thursday evening, Oct. 19th, another lecture was delivered by the same gentleman, in the large room of the Antelope inn, Ringwood, on the principles of the Complete Suffrage Union, when Mr C. explained more fully the subject of representation, as agreed to by the Union; he then concluded an earnest and powerful lecture, by urging the necessity of co-operation, advising his audience to put themselves in correspondence with the Union, purchase tracts, and aid in the diffusion of political knowledge. The hearty thanks of the meeting were then given to the lecturer, and three cheers to the Complete Suffrage Union, when the meeting separated.

Devonport and Stonehouse.—On Friday last Mr H. Solly, unitarian minister, of Tavistock, gratified the auditors assembled at the Temperance hall, convened by public advertisement, with an address on complete suffrage. The hall was well and respectably filled, and Mr Solly's sentiments on this question, which were of quite a new character here, appeared, from the able manner in which he advanced them, to force conviction on the minds of those assembled. At the close, the lecturer impressed the necessity of the complete suffrage unionists to take their stand, and act without the compromise of principle in the event of an election, and instanced the late case at Tavistock, when it was difficult at first to get an elector to propose to bring forward a complete suffrage candidate; but, after the introduction of Mr Vincent to them, forty-six electors were found to record their votes out of a small constituency, and although introduced shortly before the election.

Leicester.—The Leicester Complete Suffrage committee have prepared a requisition to the Mayor to call a public meeting, that the inhabitants might have an opportunity of expressing their opinions with respect to the recent outrage of constitutional liberty in Ireland. Most of the leading whigs refused to sign it. It will be presented to the Mayor to-morrow; having received the signatures of more than 100 manufacturers, persons of independent property, tradesmen, &c.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Manchester Complete Suffrage Union. — The council held its fortnightly meeting on Thursday evening. After a discussion on Mr Sharman Crawford's letter to Mr Sturge, it was resolved—"That this council considers the proposal of Mr Sharman Crawford, to urge the representatives of the people to state the grievances of their constituencies when the minister shall bring forward his estimates in the house of Commons, is strictly constitutional; and it pledges itself to use all its influence with the members of this borough to carry it into effect." It was further resolved—"That this meeting considers the suppression of the proposed meeting at Clontarf to petition parliament to repeal the union, is an unjustifiable interference with the constitutional rights of the subjects to peaceably meet to discuss their grievances, which ought not to be tolerated, for a moment, in a free country."—*Manchester Times.*

The Queen's Visit to Cambridge.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert were to leave Windsor on a visit to Cambridge. Although the inhabitants of this town have received scarce a week's notice of the royal intention, active preparations have been made for the reception of the Queen, as well as by all the places through which she is to pass. At the university all are astir. The Duke of Northumberland, chancellor of the university, the Lord High Chancellor, Lord High Steward, the Vice Chancellor, the heads of houses, and an immense number of the masters of arts in residence, will receive them in state, and conduct them to the lodge of Trinity college, which is now being prepared for their reception. The lodge is, by the charter of Henry VIII. (who originally endowed the college), the residence of the sovereign on the occasion of any royal visit. When Queen Elizabeth, however, visited Cambridge, she stopped at King's college. On Thursday the senate house will present a very interesting and splendid appearance, when the Chancellor will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Prince Albert. In the evening, the Vice Chancellor will entertain the royal party in state; and all the colleges, as well as the town, will be lit up in the evening. In the grounds of St John's and Trinity colleges displays of fireworks will take place, and bands of music will play in all directions. During the course of Thursday her Majesty will visit the Fitzwilliam museum, King's chapel, Trinity chapel, and a few of the colleges and public buildings. The royal visitors will leave on Friday for Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwick, lord lieutenant of the county, when a grand ball will be given. On Saturday her Majesty is to return to Windsor. The members of the university are to appear in their academics. We learn from the *Times*

that in most of the churches on Sunday "the various preachers alluded to the royal visit in terms of gratulation," and that one doctor preached a very eloquent sermon on the subject!

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—In virtue of powers conferred upon the treasury by several acts of parliament, an order has been published in the *Gazette* of Friday, regulating afresh the rates of postage in the following places—viz., British North America, or within the British West Indies, or between British North America or the British West Indies. The order, amongst other matters, states, that in lieu of the present mode of charging by the number of enclosures, the charge shall be by weight, in conformity with a scale which the order sets forth. The scale rises according to weight by ounces and half ounces, as to distance by space of sixties and hundreds of miles, and as to amount of postage by sums of 2d., 4d., and 8d.

IMPORTATION OF PROVISIONS.—Within the last few days not less than 2048 boxes of American cheese have been received at Liverpool, a fact which will be more agreeable to cheese eaters than either to Cheshire farmers or landlords; and as the trade has sprung up without any change in the tariff, (which, as far as cheese is concerned, remains as it was before Sir Robert Peel reduced the duties on so many kinds of provisions), there is every reason to expect that it will continue and extend. Very excellent salted beef is also beginning to arrive from the United States in considerable quantities, and a gentleman of our acquaintance, well acquainted with the provision trade, informs us that the American salt beef is likely, in a great degree, to take the place of the Irish for shipping purposes.—*Liverpool Times.*

REFUSAL TO ENROL THE RULES OF THE CHARTER.—In explanation of a paragraph which appeared in our last number on this subject, a chartist writes:—"I should imagine the above sentences must be a printer's error, for they are really absurd. It might just as well be said, that Tidd Pratt would not enrol the complete suffrage 'Bill of Rights;' and I fancy some of your readers must have opened their eyes rather wide whilst reading the paragraph, and smiled at the stupidity of the poor chartists, in fancying that their charter would ever receive the patronage of the 'certifying barrister.' The fact is, that it is the rules of the National Charter association, which have been refused to be enrolled. These rules were adopted at a conference (held a short time back at Birmingham) of the O'Connorite section of the chartists; and they adopted a new plan of organisation for themselves, mixing up the question of the land with it in a most ridiculous manner."

FATHER MATHEW.—This gentleman is expected to leave Ireland in three weeks, and will re-commence his labours at Preston, in Lancashire, and afterwards proceed to fulfil his numerous engagements in other parts of the country.

THE REVENUE.—A financial statement has been published in the *Standard* newspaper, entitled "an account of the net public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ending the 10th day of October, 1843," which exhibits the following results:—

Income or Revenue	£51,920,958
Expenditure	51,012,416
Excess of income over expenditure	£908,541

The same paper contains also "an account of the balances of public money remaining in the exchequer, on the 10th day of October, 1842, and the balances in the exchequer on the 10th day of October, 1843," from which it appears that the excess of income over the expenditure in 1842 was £908,541 11s. 9½d., and in 1843, £2,106,785 4s. 11½d. This includes £1,315,209, the amount of the Chinese ransom.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Mrs J. Glover, of Frederick street, Birmingham, the lady to whom the college for the education of ministers of protestant dissenters of the congregational denomination of so essentially indebted, has presented to the British and Foreign Bible society the noble donation of £800.

BENEFITS OF TEETOTALISM IN IRELAND.—"Nine-tenths of the crimes committed in Ireland have been traced to drunkenness—it has thronged the prisons, filled the lunatic asylums, and was the great source of the revenue of the coroner. Our readers may be assured that the temperance movement has not only no connexion with any secret or disaffected societies; but that it strikes at the root of all illegal combinations, and is the strongest and safest supporter of law and justice. In reference to no other country of the world indeed, would the suspicion arise that what is so good in itself was projected for a bad purpose, and tended to evil; it is equally unwise, unjust, and cruel, to suppose that the Irish are the only exceptions to so universal a rule; and have become sober that they may be more dangerous to society, and more fatal enemies to its established institutions. We hope our testimony may be accepted—for our opinions, both religious and political, are certainly not of a nature to bias us unduly—when we state that we never knew Ireland so contented, so tranquil, or so likely to become prosperous, as we found it during the autumn of the year 1840."—*Mr and Mrs S. C. Hall's Ireland.*

WHO ARE YOU?—What a pert, everyday asking is this! Reader, did you ever, for one moment, say to your own soul—"Who are you?" You know that you are a something, but *what* thing? You know that there is some living power, some knack within you, that helps you through life; that enables you to make a bargain with an eye to a good pennyworth; that even urges you to pick a wife from a few millions; that walks with you in your business walks, that broods with you at home over your ledger—but what is it? Did you ever try to bring it face to face with yourself? Did you ever manfully endeavour to pluck, for a moment, this mystery from your blood, and look at it eye to eye—this You? It may be a terrible meeting; but sit in a magic circle of your own thoughts, and conjure the thing. It may be devil—it may be angel. No. You will take the chance; you are not curious; you are content to jog on; you know that you are you; but for the *what* you, whether perfect as the angels, or scabbed like Lazarus, why should you seek to know? Rather dwell in the hopeful sweetness of your no-knowing.—*Jerrold's Illuminated Magazine.*

A pewter quart pot, with a slight addition of zinc, will melt down into twenty-seven temperance medals.

Colonel Sibthorp has announced his intention to inquire the difference between an English furlong, a German mile, and an Anti-corn-law league.—*Punch.*

LATEST CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.—Boiling pig-lead in the hope of extracting lard.

A SOBER PUN.—Why are temperance societies a bar to friendship? Because they prevent *shaking* hands.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th.

MR LYALL, M.P. FOR THE CITY.—An unfounded report of the death of this gentleman was in extensive circulation yesterday; Mr Lyall being in good health.

RELIGIOUS TESTS.—We are glad to learn that the university of Glasgow is taking up seriously, and in good earnest, the important subject of requiring professors, not strictly theological, to subscribe religious tests at their admission; and we understand that on Friday last a series of resolutions, describing the evil effects of imposing such tests, was laid before the senate, and that the 7th of November has been fixed for discussing the subject.—*Chronicle.*

THE TAMWORTH FARMERS' CLUB.—A public dinner of this society took place on Monday, and was honoured with the presence of Sir R. Peel, who occupied the chair. The speech of the premier is the only one of particular interest. It was confined to agricultural subjects, and with no allusions to political events. Of improvements in that science he said—

I know not how skill in agriculture can be attained, except in three ways—first, by practical experience as agriculturists, by having followed the profession of a farmer; secondly, by acute and extended observation, or by reading the treatises which have been written on agriculture; or, thirdly, by communication, by conversation, by asking questions, by having doubts solved, by comparing experiments, by receiving information. I shall be the last man to undervalue practical experience. If practical experience is founded upon very extended observation, it is of the utmost value; but depend upon it the British farmer is exposed to competition which will make the mere reliance upon limited personal experience a very imperfect resource.

Another mode of promoting the science was by means of farmer's clubs. Much depended on landlords and their relations with their tenants. He then related a little of his own experience in farming, although he professed to be no practical farmer, especially in the matter of manures. Of leases he said—

Gentlemen, on a late occasion in a neighbouring city I took an opportunity of speaking on the subject of leases. I then said that the habit of this country is adverse to the practice of granting leases, but that if any tenants of mine felt that their position would be raised, that their confidence in the security of their tenure would be increased, and applied to me for an extension of the term now granted, for the purpose of having an additional security in the application of their capital, I should be disposed to give a favourable consideration to such an application. I remain of the same opinion, and I now repeat the same declaration in the presence of many who occupy land under me. It is not an empty declaration, because, in the case of the only application made to me, I have granted a lease [cheers.]

Much game was injurious to the land.

Gentlemen, there are few more eager sportsmen than I am; but, seeing the competition to which the farmer of this country is exposed, and to which he must look forward, I consider it to be the duty of every landlord to make some sacrifice of his personal pleasures for the benefit of the tenant-farmer [cheers]. I believe that the damage done by the abundance of game is chiefly by hares and rabbits. I do not believe that the occupier of the land sustains much injury from the abundance either of partridges or pheasants. The chief damage is done by the superabundance of rabbits and hares. Now, I have no hesitation in saying, that I shall be pleased that there is not one single rabbit on the whole of my property [cheers].

He concluded by urging increased attention to agricultural improvements.

THE ROSS-SHIRE RIOTS.—We have chronicled, from time to time, as they occurred, the church riots in the neighbouring counties of Ross and Cromarty; and we have now the satisfaction to announce that the immediate actors have been brought to submission, and that peace and order have been restored.—*Inverness Courier.*

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—During the last seventeen or eighteen years of agitation and excitement in Ireland (says the correspondent of the *Chronicle*), I have rarely witnessed such a meeting as that which took place in the "Conciliation Hall" this day, on the occasion of opening that very spacious building to the public. Sufficient time has now elapsed to ascertain the effect upon the public mind of the proclamation and the prosecutions, and, judging from all I witnessed in connexion with this meeting, I would say that the proceedings of the government, so far from suppressing or even checking the agitation, have operated as a powerful stimulant upon the repeal movement. The meeting was to take place at one o'clock, and long before that hour the hall was crowded. The place holds about 4,000 persons. Thousands of persons were assembled outside the building to cheer Mr O'Connell. J. A. O'Neill, Esq., of Bunowen castle, was called to the chair, and made a long speech. Mr O'Connell then rose and said—The first sentence I wish to utter in the Conciliation hall is this truth—that there is only one way of obtaining a repeal of the union, and that is, by using none but peaceable and legal means [hear]. My second sentence is, that the repeal is certain [loud and long continued cheering, waving of hats, &c.]. Yes, repeal is certain, provided you use no other than peaceable and legal means [cries of "We won't"]. Mr O'Connell then read the letter in which Mr O'Brien assigned his reasons for joining the association: and having concluded it, said, that Mr O'Brien had been an anti-repealer, but events had shown him that there was nothing but repeal for Ireland. He was honest as an anti-repealer—oh! he was honest and brave now that he was a repealer [cheers]. Referring to the distinction which had been made between a federal and an independent legislature, Mr O'Connell declared that it was an independent legislature he was looking for.

He did not mean a legislature independent of England or the British crown, but dependent on, and united to, England by the golden link of the Crown. To the continuance of the connexion between the two countries he was firmly attached, provided it were continued on fair terms; one of which, he insisted, should be the revival of that parliament of which Ireland had been deprived by the foulest means. This language might be held to be inconsistent with what he said on the support of a federal parliament last Monday. To prove that it was not, the hon. gentleman said, he had since declined an overture of support on the part of the whigs, if he consented to limit his demand to a federal parliament; and that, in reply to the offer of support from England, he merely said that he would give every guarantee that separation was not his object. He also referred to the admission of Dr Kennedy, Roman catholic bishop of Killaloe, and the offer to admit Mr S. Crawford (both federalists) as a member of the association, to show that previous to the prosecutions he was as ready as now to unite with the men who did not go as far as himself. He would not reject the assistance of any man who would go any part of the way with him. He would be glad of the assistance of every man who was for repealing the act of union, as after that he would obtain the best parliament he could for Ireland [hear, hear]. He owed it to himself and the association to put themselves in the right before the country, and to show that, although they had every disposition to conciliate, they had no disposition to compromise [cheers].

He then stated the following:—In the informations sworn by Mr Hughes he stated that Mr Steele, at the Corn exchange, spoke the following words:—

"Behemoth, biggest born of earth,
Upheaved its vastness."

Now, the fact was, that Mr Steele had not spoken this poetical quotation at all, for, being in the habit of furnishing reports of his own speeches, he inserted the passage, but had never uttered it. Mr Hughes, nevertheless, had put it in his informations, as if he had heard it spoken. Mr O'Connell said the lateness of the hour would prevent his addressing the meeting at the length he had intended; therefore, he would move that the association at its rising do adjourn to to-morrow, when he would bring forward two motions; the first was the formation of a committee to prepare and procure petitions from every parish in Ireland; the second motion was for a conciliatory address to their fellow subjects in Ireland of all persuasions. Large sums continued to be handed in by members of the association from all parts of the country. In concluding his speech, Mr O'Connell addressed a few words to the association, recommending peace and quietness. The repeal cause, he said, had made a progress that had astonished him. He then announced the rent for the week to be £2,284 5s. 5d. [enthusiastic cheering]. A government reporter was present during the proceeding.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Meetings are taking place in various parts of the country, at which unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connell is expressed. The *Sligo Champion* says—"The clergy of this diocese, at a meeting lately held, at which the Very Rev. J. Madden, V.C., presided, have resolved, in consequence of the recent proclamation, and the arrests which followed, to renew their subscriptions to the Repeal association, although all of them have recently contributed to the funds of that body. We have every reason to believe that this spirited example will be followed by every diocese in the province of Connaught. The following important resolution was also adopted:—'That it is a matter of notoriety that hired emissaries are sent out among the people to mislead them into seditious practices; we shall watch all such suspicious characters, and implore all persons to whom they may address the language of disaffection, to denounce them, without delay, to the constituted authorities.'"

SPAIN.—The *Espectador* states that the provincial regiment of Segovia had pronounced at Chamartin, and that forty horsemen, sent out from Madrid to watch the movements of the revolters, had joined them. Nobody was allowed to leave Madrid without being provided with a pass from the authorities, and no passports were delivered at the police for Saragossa or Arragon.

The *Phare des Pyrénées* of the 20th instant states, that on the 16th no change had taken place in the situation of affairs at Barcelona; hostilities still continued, and the Junta had issued a decree calling on all men between 17 and 60 years of age to take arms, under the penalty of death. The patulea had committed excesses, and plundered several provision stores.

ITALY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the troubles of the Romagna continue; that the fortifications of Ancona are to be repaired, and that the Cardinal Legate Spinola has been recalled, and had left Bologna on the 10th. He is replaced, *ad interim*, by Cardinal Casoni, but Cardinal della Genga is to take the government.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

The supply of both English and foreign wheat is small; and the prices are the same as on Monday. The market is dull.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Saxon Radical." We are extremely obliged to him for his statistics, of which we intend to avail ourselves.

"Humanitas." We cannot insert his letter, except with his name and address.

"A Well-wisher to the Cause." We do not profess to be skilful in casuistry, and can only rejoice that the case is not ours.

"A. J." We fancy he mistakes about the apostle Paul, who acknowledges, and with much courtesy, his reception of a gift more than once, from Philippi.

"W. B. J." The measure recommended is on the stocks.

"A Constant Reader." His name will, no doubt, be received by either of the secretaries with much pleasure.

"Onesimus." Many thanks.

"J. W." and some others, on the subject of the title Reverend, necessarily declined, as we must close the controversy.

"S. S." We will deal with the objection probably next week.

"H. M." is in type, but must stand over until next week.

"Stuart Macdonald" should address his letter to the local paper.

"A Protestant Nonconformist" declined for want of room.

"R. P. J." would greatly oblige us, and serve the cause, by supplying us with the information at which he has hinted.

We have received the following note—"Dear sir, I enclose a contribution of 1*l.* from parties in Montgomeryshire prepared to unite in obtaining the nomination of a delegate to attend the intended Anti-church-and-state Convention. I am, dear sir, very sincerely yours, Samuel Roberts. Llanbrynmair, Newtown, Oct. 20, 1843." We have received the money, and will hand it over to the provisional committee as soon as the appointment of one is publicly notified. We commend the forward zeal of our Welsh friends.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1843.

SUMMARY.

THE repeal agitation in Ireland is said to have assumed "a new phase," and very wrathful are the tory journals at the new aspect of things in that country. Some overtures, it seems, have been made from an influential quarter in Great Britain, pledging to Mr O'Connell important aid, if he would limit his demand to a federal parliament for Ireland, and lend his influence to secure complete suffrage. In his speech, at the meeting of the Repeal association in Dublin on Monday, Mr O'Connell intimated his readiness to accept of federalism as an experiment, under the full conviction, however, that it would not be found eventually to supersede the necessity for repeal. Touching any combination with an English party, he hinted, that when he saw its strength, he should hold himself in readiness to treat. In anticipation of some such probability, he has formally renounced the use of the term Saxon, as his designation of the English, and we trust we may look accordingly for a cessation of those efforts so utterly unworthy of any truly great cause, by which Mr O'Connell has of late sought to stimulate the passions of his own countrymen, and to produce in their bosom an indiscriminate hatred against their fellow-subjects on this side of the channel. Government has done its work blunderingly. Mr Hughes, its own reporter, upon whose information the strength of its case against the "conspirators" rests, has in his turn been informed against by Mr Barrett, editor of the *Pilot*, for perjury; the said Mr Barrett having produced thirteen witnesses to prove that he neither spoke nor was present at meetings, at which he was charged with uttering speeches in the affidavit of the government reporter. The *Times* is exceedingly waspish with the Irish administration for not having taken measures to prevent such mistakes—and not without reason; for the mis-statement of Mr Hughes in this particular, serves to throw a taint of carelessness, if not of suspicion, over the whole affair. The opinion is pretty confidently maintained amongst the members of the Irish bar, that the prosecutions will break down. Mr O'Connell has just issued an address to his supporters calling upon them to maintain inviolate, peace, order, and submission, under any provocation, and whatever may be the issue of the pending trials.

Of the city of London election we have spoken our sentiments elsewhere. It appears that 12,899 electors voted—the largest city poll ever taken. The majority of Mr Pattison was 165. At Kendal the electors have fixed their choice upon Mr Warburton, thus affording an illustration of the earnestness of their attachment to free trade principles, and their gratitude to the father of the free trade cause, by rejecting Colonel Thompson. Long since, we gave it our decided opinion that, until three or four boroughs had been lost to the liberals, by the refusal of complete suffragists to compromise their principles, the claims of the latter will be treated with neglect and contempt. We understand that Colonel Thompson was in this instance passed over, simply in consequence of the part he took in drawing up the document called the People's charter; in other words, because he holds, and has long held, and has consistently maintained, in evil and in good report, the principles of complete suffrage. What now is the duty of electors holding those principles? Since Mr Warburton refuses to profess them, another candidate, in our sober judgment, ought instantly to be started, or, in case this cannot be done, every elector contending for equality of political rights should resolutely refuse to record his vote. We know how the Reform club minions would howl with rage at any such determination. Let them howl, and when, in three or four instances, they have lost their man through their own determination to withhold justice from the poor, they will be somewhat more inclined to listen to terms, and to be more careful of rejecting the candidate of the people's choice. Assuredly the whigs have managed the thing snugly enough at Kendal. We do not wonder at the *Morning Chronicle's* strains of admiration at the mode in which matters have been settled in this borough, and recommending it to general imitation.

Our readers will find in another column a condensed report of the speeches delivered at a complete suffrage *soirée* held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The comparative thinness of attendance, which was owing entirely to accidental causes, did not appear to damp the spirit of the speakers. Just and important sentiments were rendered attractive by high-toned eloquence; and general satisfaction seems to have been the result. At Birmingham, they who would advocate justice by peaceful agitation, are less fortunate. There is a mayor at Birmingham, a dissenter we believe—a good man by report, but one whom nature never designed to occupy the post of civil eminence. This gentleman, "drest in a little brief authority," refuses to call a public meeting, at the requisition of a thousand of his most respectable townsmen, for protesting against the suppression by the sword, of the rights of discussion in Ireland; because, forsooth, he has a horror of complete suffrage, and the meeting was to be got up at the instance of Joseph Sturge. The high-bailiff, too, refuses the use of the people's hall for such an object, and the requisitionists have been compelled, consequently, to call an open air meeting. It may be shocking impiety in Mr Sturge and others to denounce the employment of physical force, in the destruction of political rights; and religion may consist in invariably siding with the armed and accoutred strong, against the unarmed and ill-clad weak. But we have not so read Christianity; and on the whole, we should say, that Mr James, the respectable mayor of Birmingham, is, in this instance, of course unwittingly, sheltering the wicked in the use of wicked means—that is, at least, if governments can be wicked, which we know to be disputed. We hope the next municipal election at Birmingham will do something to settle this point; and we would just remind our friends, in every municipal borough, that the first of November falls on Wednesday next.

We have nothing further which calls for special remark. We may just invite attention to our report of proceedings in the General Assembly of the Free church of Scotland—note the arrival of the overland mail from India, which, however, brings no news of marked interest—refer with commendation to Mr Webster's repudiation of repudiation in his speech at Rochester—hint at the improving aspect of South Wales, and prepare our readers for an account, next week, of the opening of the Spanish Cortes—and so conclude our summary for the week.

IMPERIAL, FEDERAL, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE value of representation as a means of securing just and impartial laws has not, we believe, in modern days, been called in question. The power which is appointed to administer those laws—the executive branch of government—may, in a subordinate sense, be fitly independent of the people for whom they are designed. Legislation itself, in all its varieties, must be directly from the people themselves. Society has an inherent right to frame the general regulations by which it will be governed; and the laws of any country, to secure cheerful obedience, ought to be the practical and embodied result of its deliberate wishes. Society, however, is not constituted by certain classes, the limits of which are arbitrarily defined. It comprehends all the members of which it is composed; and, if legislation should be, which none can deny, a correct expression of its mind and will, each member of society, in virtue of his membership, may claim the right, by means of representation, to contribute his opinions towards that sum total which is eventually to be regarded as a people's judgment. Here, then, we have what has come to be denominated complete suffrage. The radical idea which it comprises is, law as the expressed result of full, fair, and free representation; the last being the abstract of which the first is the concrete.

This radical idea, if allowed to develop itself in all its perfection, will be found to adapt itself to all the various spheres of law, and equally to answer in respect of all its purposes. Exquisitely simple in itself—simple as the grandest ordinances of nature—it is yet capable of numerous modifications, and is efficient to produce endlessly diversified effects. The staple of its results is—authority to bind all who have contributed to constitute it what it is; and this authority, it is obvious, may contemplate a variety of ends. Twenty individuals unite in a book club, and make rules for their guidance in that capacity. Those rules, framed to express the mind of the club, are binding upon every constituent member in respect only of *its* affairs. Five thousand men become proprietors in a joint-stock concern, the directors of which are chosen by themselves; the decisions of those directors are of course binding upon the proprietors, but only in as far as the business of that particular company is concerned. It may happen that there are five hundred such companies in the land. The interests of all are threatened by some common danger, or may be furthered by some common agreement. Representation again creates a central legislative power, but a power commensurate only with the occasion which compels resort to it. It will not have in its hands the management of the special affairs of each company which it represents; this, of necessity, will be left with the body of directors in each case; but it will take under control and decision all matters which affect the well-being of all companies alike, and its authority will extend to such matters only.

It may not be uninteresting, at the present moment, to observe how far the principle of representation is applied in the several departments of legislative government in this empire.

Of local government by means of representation we have some isolated specimens in the corporate towns. The object aimed at in each case is the regulation of local affairs, and the provision of local security, by a council chosen by the rate-paying inhabitants in each instance, and empowered to levy taxes for local purposes. The constituencies are tolerably extensive, but not complete; and the results are felt to be, on the whole, beneficial. But every county has also its specific business to transact, and its specific burdens to bear. Here, however, by a strange anomaly, representation is wholly discarded, and the magistracy, appointed to office by the crown, performs both legislative and executive functions. The consequence is as might have been anticipated—jobbing on a most extensive scale, heavy rates recklessly imposed and shamelessly squandered, whilst the inhabitants obtain the *minimum* of benefit which local government can confer. Now it occurs to us to ask, if representation is found to answer for corporate towns, what good reason can be shown for withholding its advantages from separate counties? Why in the first must law be the result of extended suffrage, while in the last it is merely the dictation of an official clique? In both cases the objects are the same. What should prevent the means also for the attainment of such objects from being of a like character? In the one direction we have local government by representation; in the other, local government by absolutism. It is obvious that if the principle of complete suffrage be good for imperial purposes, it is equally good for those which are purely local.

Federal legislation, by means of the self-same principle, is equally recommended by calm common sense. An empire may consist of separate nations, each of which may have its peculiarities of race, language, habits, customs, pursuits, interests; to adapt the laws to which peculiarities, each may require a domestic legislature. If the power of distinct legislation for local purposes be advantageous on the small scale of corporate towns, and would unquestionably be found so on the larger one of separate counties, surely there can be no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that, for strictly domestic objects, for the framing of regulations which are designed to have force only within a distinct kingdom or principality, and for levying taxes with a view to enforce these regulations, federal parliaments are equally necessary—and complete suffrage, as the basis upon which their authority should ultimately rest, is equally important. Ireland, for example, has objects as purely Irish to promote, as the city of London or the borough of Liverpool has objects purely corporate. Local knowledge, tastes, and interests, are as requisite for just legislation in the one case as in the others. Unless the same code of laws may be stereotyped for all nations, in all stages of maturity, and through all revolutions of time, some adaptation of them to national idiosyncrasies

must be resorted to—and such adaptation, nothing but domestic legislation for domestic purposes can secure. And this is what we mean by federal government. Regarding each nation of which an empire is composed as a separate joint stock company for the protection of life, property, and freedom, it seems but reasonable that to each should be committed the management of its own exclusive concerns—and that that management should be compassed by complete representation. This Mr O'Connell will consent to take for Ireland—and thus much we think Ireland, divided from us by the channel, peopled by a distinct race of inhabitants, marked by innumerable peculiarities of habit, propensity, temper, and pursuit, may very justly claim at our hands.

It is evident, however, that if the unity of the empire is to be preserved, there must be a unity of legislation for imperial objects. It becomes expedient to constitute a central source of authority to regulate matters which affect the well-being of the empire as a whole. The authority in this, as in all the preceding instances, will have its legitimate sphere for exercise—its definite purposes to answer—and its corresponding constituency to represent. And thus we see the connexion between complete suffrage, and local, federal, and imperial government. The questions, if not identified one with the others, are linked together by a near relationship. The alliance between them, as questions of abstract speculation, is close, and, we may add, natural—nor can the advocates of the one regard those of the other with aught resembling indifference.

Whether the separate movements now being made might, with advantage, be combined, and all efforts for organic change be merged into one, the sole end of which should be *complete representation for all legislative and fiscal purposes, local, federal, and imperial;* and whether, in the event of such combination, Mr Sharman Crawford's plan for parliamentary agitation might not be brought to bear upon an oligarchical government with tremendous and speedily decisive results, is another matter, and one which deserves the gravest consideration.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Mr Pattison, the free-trade candidate, has been returned by a majority of 165. This is a splendid triumph for the Anti-corn-law League—a triumph which, more than anything hitherto achieved by that body, demonstrates their growing influence. To move London — overgrown, sluggish, plethoric, London—is a task which power, nothing short of herculean, is found adequate to accomplish. The city has, at last, roused itself in support of commercial freedom; and the blow which it has dealt out to monopoly, will make it stagger like a drunken man.

To the Anti-corn-law League, the main credit of this brilliant success is to be ascribed. We are well aware, indeed, that Mr Pattison gained some support by the liberal tone of his politics, and the consistency of his votes, when he last sat in parliament as a member for the city. But it would be injustice to conceal our belief, that if the contest had not been mainly one of free trade against commercial restriction, and if the way had not been prepared by the previous labours of the League, for placing the advocate of free commerce upon a vantage ground of popularity, the issue of the struggle would have been far other than it is. We say nothing now of the votes gained to Mr Pattison by anti-corn-law agitation; but it is unquestionable that the vigour of that agitation, and the constant enunciation of free-trade principles, backed and confirmed by the declining condition of our commerce, influenced a considerable number of conservative voters, so far as to prevent their giving that support to the representative of their own political party, which in all previous elections they had been accustomed to do. This, probably, decided the turn which the struggle has taken, and for this the city of London is indebted to the Anti-corn-law League.

It is by no means uninstructive to watch the movements of the old whig party, of which the *Morning Chronicle* may be taken as the faithful representative, in reference to the free-trade movement. When it was weak, none sneered at its proceedings with more bitterness than they. As it grew in strength, they took advantage of its power, and by adopting much of its current phraseology, attaching to it their own sense, they endeavoured, by the appearance of identity between themselves and the League, to practise just that delusion upon the middle classes of this country, which they had previously done in the matter of parliamentary reform, upon the working men. The columns of the *Morning Chronicle* too clearly show that it is the intention and the hope of this political faction, to convert, if possible, the results of anti-corn-law agitation to their own paltry and selfish account. No longer since than Saturday last, the above-mentioned journal contended that Mr Pattison's connexion with the Anti-corn-law was, unquestionably, "a disadvantage to him." Had he lost his election, his defeat would have been ascribed to the interference of the "strangers." Now that it is won, his victory is set down to the feeling of hostility pervading all classes in the city against a tory administration. When the Anti-corn-law League shall have sufficiently advanced to render a change in our commercial policy imperative, we may expect to see the whig leaders making this agitation a stepping stone to power, and, whilst they mar its results by a half-and-half measure, will treat with the utmost indignity that very body by which such results have been produced. The *Morning Chronicle* lets out the secret of the tactics they would fain adopt. They have no objection to see toryism hewn down, but they cannot bear that it should be done by the strong arm of the League. Their whole fear is now awakened by the possibility of compromise being precluded by too abundant success, and hence their mean attempts to ascribe that success to party causes, rather than to that of principle.

For ourselves, we cannot but rejoice in the success of every struggle, which in its issue does something to pull down the strongholds of aristocracy. But we should be still better pleased, if the principle about which the contest is waged had been generic rather than specific—had it embraced justice to man, as man, rather than justice to one class from another. To our minds, every contest is a doubtful one, and is never more likely to fail of its ends than when apparently within view of success, which is not waged upon this broad and open ground. It was the error of Mr O'Connell, and if he fails it will be the main cause of his failure, that he sought justice for Ireland exclusively, which he ought to have claimed for the whole empire. And should the whigs at last, which we most devoutly trust may not be the case, succeed in turning the deep waters of anti-corn-law agitation into their own party channels, the result must be attributed, not to the unfaithfulness of the League, but to the fact that they are striving merely for a small instalment of justice, when the condition of this empire demands that the full amount due to a long oppressed people should be resolutely claimed by every sincere patriot.

JOHN FOSTER.

We cannot allow the record of the departure of John Foster from our midst to pass without a brief and imperfect tribute of sincere admiration. It will not be necessary to attempt a sketch of his personal history—for his was a life of seclusion varied by few incidents of stirring interest—nor to embalm the memory of his private virtues, which they who knew him most intimately knew best also how to appreciate. That he was kind, warm-hearted, sincere, and devout, cannot, indeed, be regarded with indifference even by those who looked at him only from afar—but it was the association of these and other qualities with a colossal intellectual frame which renders them especially worthy of note. In other and far obscurer walks of life we meet, and not unfrequently, with John Foster's equals in these respects—but rarely does it fall to our lot to see them linked in harmonious alliance with exalted genius. The cause of this, it falls not within the scope of our design to investigate. He, whose disappearance from this earthly stage has imposed upon us our present task, has touched upon a kindred topic, in the last of his four celebrated "Essays"—and what Foster touched, although it were but incidentally, he invariably exhausted.

John Foster was "a man of an age." In mental stature, like Saul among the sons of Benjamin, he stood a full head and shoulders above all others. In modern days, no man approached him in stupendous grasp of mind. Upon subjects which lie deeper beneath the surface than all others upon which human intellect is wont to exercise itself—those, we mean, which exist in the region of what may be termed "moral metaphysics"—he, more than any other man with whose works we are acquainted, looked with the eye of intuition. He did not seem to have arrived at his profound conclusions by a slow and laborious process of reasoning. He *saw* them at a glance. Such was the radiant power of the light that was in him, that objects far down in the depths of obscurity, and which other men had oft groped after in vain, caught and reflected back upon his vision the rays of his own illustrious genius, and presented themselves to his view in well-defined forms and vivid colours; such his power of generalisation, that human character, in all its varieties, lay bare before his eyes—and as Cuvier could, from a fossil tooth, or from a fragment of bone, decide, with infallible precision, the genus, species, habits, and structural form of the animal of which it once formed part, so did John Foster, with any single feature of the inner man before him, see, at a glance, the whole mental and moral idiosyncrasy to which it appertained. Hence, no man knew better than he the secrets of human nature—none read more correctly "the hidden things of the heart." His power, in this respect, was tremendous. Sometimes by distinct description, often by a mere incidental allusion, he lets his readers know that they have nothing within them which he has not seen—no frailty, no defect, no speciosity (if we may employ the word) which they could "garner up" from his observation. How many a man has startled at his own image as reflected by the pages of Foster's too few but unrivaled productions! How many have been astounded at seeing all the intricate mechanism of their motives laid open to the light of day! All that pre-eminently belonged to man as a moral being—that vast range of knowledge which lies on either side of the will—its varied and changeful aspects, its evasive and shadowy forms, its laws and its accidents—he had made his own. In this broad expanse he dwelt as one at home—solitary and contemplative—not to indulge a misanthropical temper (no man had less of spleen in his composition)—but to observe, to mark, to philosophise, sometimes to mourn, occasionally to rejoice, always to admire the reach of that Almighty mind, which saw, managed, and made subservient to his own purpose, the wondrous whole.

The style of Foster's writings has sometimes been complained of as uncouth and involved. It is true it cannot boast of the polished gentilities, and elegant turns, of modern and fashionable phraseology. The elephant does not tear up trees, just in the same trim nicety as the gentlewoman snips a rose-bud from its parent bush. When the subjects with which Foster, for the most part, dealt, are taken into consideration—when the ease with which he has seized the impalpable and the vast, and has fixed them for ever in intelligible language, is called to mind—it will appear wonderful, not that occasional ruggednesses appear in his style, but that words could ever be made to go so far, to express so much, to comprehend such fulness, as he has compelled them to do. We confess, however, to very little sympathy with the complainers in this instance. To our minds, Foster's style is the proper bark of Foster's mind.

He is gone from our midst—but his works remain. How much they have yet to do in forming the national character, it is not for us to conjecture. That they will be read with profit whilst the English language lasts, no rational man, acquainted with them, can doubt—and future ages will pay a profounder homage to his memory than even that in which he lived. We need scarcely add, that his political and ecclesiastical opinions were liberal, in the fullest sense of which that term is susceptible.

The King of Hanover's "Brigade."—The *Times* of Saturday contains a semi-official contradiction of the stories about 20,000 soldiers coming over from Hanover:—"We have authority to give an explicit and unqualified denial to a statement, which we are surprised to see has, in spite of previous contradiction, been repeated by the Irish press, we mean, the intimation that ministers intend to engage the services of Hanoverian troops in Ireland. Ministers never contemplated such a policy; on the contrary, they are too well convinced of the ability of the English troops and the loyalty of the Irish protestants, to think of calling in any foreign soldiers to quell the agitation in that country."

It is said in well informed circles that his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux intends sojourning in this country longer than was at first contemplated, and that a splendid mansion is going to be furnished at Edinburgh for the residence of his royal highness and suite.—*Morning Post.*

Sir Robert Peel has resolved that the session shall commence early in January, and that the important business of the country shall be immediately proceeded with.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Mrs Fry is reported to be alarmingly ill, of a pulmonary complaint, the consequence of a cold caught during a recent tour in the north of Europe.

Reduction of Rents.—The Marquis of Westminster has just announced his intention to reduce his rents on his Cheshire property 10 per cent. Thos Wyse, Esq., M.P., in consequence of the times, has reduced his rents in Queen's county, Ireland, 20 per cent. on the rents due at Michaelmas. The Earl of Dunraven has allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. to be made on his estate in the county of Limerick; and the tenantry of Alexander M'Mullan, Esq., of Cubea house, Castlewellan, Ireland, has called a meeting of his farmers, and announced to them that he shall make a reduction in their rents, commencing with the 1st Nov., of 10 per cent., and that he shall grant leases on all holdings of lands under him, at these reduced rates.

The Yeomanry.—The government seems to be determined to have the whole force of the empire, both regular and irregular, in readiness, to meet any disturbances which may occur among the repealers, either in Ireland or England, in consequence of its recent proceedings; and in pursuance of this determination, notice was given to the officers and men belonging to the Cheshire yeomanry on Friday last, to hold themselves ready for active service at an hour's notice.—*Liverpool Times.*

Imperial Parliament.—On Thursday both Houses met *pro formâ* (there not being a single member of either House present, except the three Lords Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Earl Delawarr). The Lord Chancellor, in the usual form and words, declared the present parliament to be prorogued until Tuesday, the 14th day of November next.

General News.

FOREIGN.

INDIA.

The overland mail from India has at length arrived; the Victoria steamer which conveyed it having been obliged, by stress of weather, to put back into Bombay harbour. The intelligence has, for the most part, been anticipated by the Hindostan. Tranquillity prevailed in the interior. An army of observation was, it is said, to be formed on the Sutledge, and another in the neighbourhood of Gualior; both were to be ready in the month of October. The new commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough, would, it was stated, take the command of the former, and General Sir W. Nott of the latter.

Lord Ellenborough, whose presence in Calcutta had produced the best results there, was, it was reported, to come himself to the neighbourhood of Agra or Allahabad in October, in order to direct the settlement of the Gualior government.

Scinde was tranquil, and likely to continue so.

A letter in the *Times* says—"The state of Gualior continues the same. The usurper holds the power, the people are oppressed and in the utmost misery, yet they cannot have any relief; for as no collision has taken place with the British authorities, there does not seem any probability of an interference on their part with that government. The troops are, however, on the alert in the neighbourhood of Agra, but whether for the purpose of entering Bundelkund, which is yet only half settled, or of interfering in Gualior, or of attacking the Nepaulese after the rains, or of being ready to march into the Punjab, nothing appears to have been known." It seems probable, however, that Gualior will, before long, be an object of attack.

Various rumours have been current respecting the state of Affghanistan, where Dost Mahommed is said to be ruling with a rod of iron, and who has caught and imprisoned one of the traitors to Shah Soojah and the British, in the person of Ameer Oolah.

A most extraordinary discovery was effected in July last, in Bombay, of a confederacy for plundering boats, robbing ships, and smuggling goods. This gang had existed for at least a quarter of a century in the most populous part of that town. They are also supposed to be connected with the pirates and murderers who even now so frequently commit the greatest atrocities within almost the hail of the police and other authorities of that important naval station. The police were on the traces of the malefactors, but it was feared that no conviction would take place, as most of the police agents had been bribed by the gang, and they were throwing every obstacle in the way of having any of their accomplices punished.

AMERICA.

The arrival of the Caledonia brings further intelligence from America. It possesses, however, but little interest.

The papers which she has brought, contain nothing of material importance, though to judge from the tone of the public prints a strong feeling is arising and extending against repudiation. This has been increased by Mr Webster's speech, extracts from which are given below. The *Courier* and *Enquirer* says:—"Repudiation is evidently growing into disfavour in the public mind; and in all the states, except Mississippi and Illinois, the tone of public feeling is such as will compel the legislatures of the several indebted states to make arrangements to meet the interest on their engagements. We except Mississippi because that state has formally repudiated her solemn engagements; and Illinois because in that state demagogueism has the ascendancy, and its legislature, at its last session, instead of making an effort to meet its engagements, reduced the levy for state purposes one-half."

The fifty-ninth annual convention of the episcopal church had been held in New York, and had been the occasion of much altercation between the high church and evangelical party. There had been a terrific storm in Florida, which had destroyed a considerable part of the town of Fort Leon in that state. Fourteen lives were lost, and property to the amount of 250,000 dollars destroyed by this catastrophe.

The provincial parliament of Canada was to be opened on the 28th ultimo, and several important measures are spoken of as likely to be introduced in the course of the new session.

From St Domingo we learn that all is tranquil. The leader of the insurgents had come to terms with the government, and had arrived at Port-au-Prince.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid brings accounts of the opening of the Cortes by commission, which appears to have been a somewhat sorry affair. M. Olozaga or Cortina will be president of the Cortes, but the matter is not settled.

According to the *Phare des Pyrenées*, the members of the new chamber of deputies were divided as follows:—Ministerialists — moderados, 64; ministerialists—exaltados, 84; opposition, 34; fuerists, 5; remaining to be elected, 54: number of deputies constituting the Cortes, 241.

The ministry intended to submit to the Chambers various measures of public utility, but would abstain from bringing forward any projects of law. "Having insured the meeting of the Cortes and the declaration of the majority of the Queen, they considered their mission at an end, and would leave the Chambers at liberty to organise a new cabinet from among the majority of both houses."

The general impression is that Senor Olozaga will be elected president of the Chambers, and that he will then be called upon to form a ministry, as the present cabinet intends to resign. The *Heraldo* says that as soon as the Queen's majority shall have been declared by the Cortes, which appears to be the only act which the Lopez government will undertake, Senor Olozaga will be made chief of the cabinet. As soon as the great question of the Queen's majority is decided, Christina will repair to Madrid, when it is supposed the new cabinet will be formed, consisting of two-thirds moderados, and one-third progresistas.

The members of the former senate present in Madrid, agreed on the 14th to a protest against the ministerial decree of the 30th of July last, which dissolved that assembly in violation of 19th article.

The *Journal des Débats* contains a letter from Bayonne announcing the commencement of troubles of a somewhat serious nature at Bilboa on the 16th inst, on the occasion of the provincial elections. The Carlo-fuerists, adversaries of government, succeeded in the preliminary elections. The result was looked for with anxiety.

With respect to the movements in Barcelona and Saragossa, nothing material was yet known. The following is the only news of importance gleamed from telegraphic despatches and otherwise:—

"The apathy of the Spanish government having enabled the insurgents to fortify themselves in every way, it is computed that it would require an army of 20,000 men to bring them to subjection, at a sacrifice of half the city, and the troops which form the blockade do not exceed 60,000. Barcelona is consequently likely to hold out for some time to come, and the probability is that the Captain-general, Sanz, awaits the termination of the affair at Girona, and Prim's return, before he commences his attack on the city, not having a large force at his disposal.

"Prim and Ametler have had a parley at Girona, but the result has not transpired. Intelligence from that quarter is very anxiously looked forward to in this town.

"Tarragona still continues in a state of siege. General Butron, entertaining certain misgivings respecting the Ayuntamiento, dismissed the whole body, and replaced it by a commission of moderados.

"Upwards of sixty republicans left this town (Perpignan), on the 13th, for Barcelona, to offer their services to the insurgents. It is also said that they have with them a considerable sum of money."

The government had received a despatch from the Captain-general of Valencia, announcing that the column of insurgents, under Martell, had been routed by a detachment of the army of Arragon, near Cretus, and that Martell and three other chiefs were closely pursued by the commander of Vineroz. Leon pronounced in favour of the central junta on the 11th instant.

ITALY.

A Malta paper contains the following:—"We are informed by a person coming directly from Bologna, that ten days ago the insurgents were in the mountains. The Swiss troops were employed against them, and continually suffered such considerable losses in killed and wounded, that they at last refused to march. In the city they were greatly abused by the people, and many of them killed in the riots. It was publicly rumoured that those troops were ordered back to Rome, to prevent greater inconveniences, and substitute them for the garrison of the castle and other principal points of the city. At Bologna such persons as are met with going towards the insurgents are all arrested."

According to a letter from Bologna of the 9th (says the *Commerce*), fresh disturbances took place there on the preceding evening. Several shots were fired in the square before the opera house, during the performance, and caused great and general alarm.

MOROCCO.

The packet brings news from Tangier to the 5th inst. The empire of Morocco had lately been the theatre of civil war, which had been most effectually suppressed by the military activity and energetic proceedings of the emperor. The entire province of Zemor Chelg had risen in rebellion, the subjects in dispute being the payment of tribute, and the local administration of justice. The insurgents had mustered together a considerable force, and set at utter defiance the local authorities. Towards the end of the month of August, the emperor collected a numerous army at Mequinez, about 120 miles south of Tangier, and thirty-five west of Fez, and marched into the centre of the revolted province, where he remained for some time encamped, provoking the rebels by every possible means to an engagement. The boldness of these proceedings struck terror into the hearts of the Zemor Chelgists, and after various skirmishes, in which the efforts of the insurgents were invariably repelled, the emperor routed them at last in a decisive engagement, slaying numbers, and making many hundred prisoners. His victory was complete. Before leaving the province, the emperor ordered a vast number of heads to be struck off, including those of nearly all the prisoners (according to the custom of Oriental warfare), imposed many heavy fines, and carried off hostages from amongst the most considerable families of the province.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Tahiti.—The *Journal des Débats* contains a long account of the doings of Captain Lavaud, commanding the French brig Allier, at Tahiti. Captain Lavaud, on arriving, found that Queen Pomare had overthrown the provisional government, something like the Lopez one at Madrid, which the French had set up in those islands, and had appealed to the English officer, Captain Nicolas, of the Vindictive, and Sir Thomas Thompson, of the Talbot, for support. The poor Queen drew up a statement of how Admiral Dupetit Thouars had tricked her out of her sovereignty. Captain Nicolas, it seems, sent this statement to England. Although the French ministerial journals think fit to accuse Sir Thomas Thompson of having been at the bottom of this revolution, it is evident, from Lavaud's own story, that Queen Pomare's conduct was simply the result of her finding herself at liberty by the departure of the French naval force. The English captains remained simple spectators of what was going on. Had they aided in the Tahiti revolution, or its ministerial crisis, to use the language of our neighbours, they would have supported it. Far from this, they allowed Captain Lavaud to bluster and frighten Queen Pomare into undoing what she had done.—*Chronicle.*

The Queen of Spain.—The Queen is growing up with an expression of brow and mouth which strongly reminds spectators of her father—severe, sullen, selfish, massive, and, in short, far from prepossessing. Her sister is much admired as a lively, graceful, and intelligent child. — *Times Correspondent.*

Marriage of the Queen of Spain.—The great northern powers have addressed a note to France and England, recommending the marriage of Queen Isabella II to the Prince of Asturias; M. Guizot has hastened to protest against such an alliance, as being of a nature to disturb the repose of Europe. He has proposed Count d'Aquila, a brother of the King of Naples, as a consort for the young princess. To this the English cabinet as promptly replied, rejecting the idea, and Queen Isabella is left free to choose herself a husband from among the princes of the house of Spain.

Mr Webster on American Repudiation.—A great deal of interest on both sides of the Atlantic has been created by a speech, strongly condemnatory of repudiation, at a great agricultural meeting in the state of New York. The speech, however, contains one or two other topics of interest besides this remonstrance. In the course of his observations Mr Webster contended that government was bound to protect agriculture, in finding a market for its surplus products, a protection not needed by manufacturers, for capitalists can transfer their capital from one pursuit to another, which farmers cannot do.

I say that it is in the power of government—that it is the duty of government, to a considerable extent, to take care that there should be a demand for agricultural products [cheers]. I am not about, gentlemen, to enter upon the debateable subject of a protective tariff, to any considerable extent. But I nevertheless do say—at least, I do think, and why should I not say it? [cheers, and cries of "Say it!" "Out with it!" "Go on!"] I do say, gentlemen, that the agriculture of this country is the great matter which demands protection. It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufactures; that is not the thing we want or need. It is the protection of the agriculture of the country [repeated cheers]. It is a furnishing to the surplus productions of that agriculture a market, a near market, a home market, a large market [cheers, and cries of "That's it! that's what we want"].

He alluded indignantly to the disposition of the southern states ("plantation" states) to refuse "protection" to the northern states. Nevertheless, he urged the benefits of closer commercial intercourse with the states of northern Europe, and especially with England. He dwelt with pleasure on the provision trade which is growing up under the new English tariff.

I have the happiness to believe that the tendencies of things are to produce new efforts. I believe that the policy of England is, and has been, and will be, more and more toward a more and more liberal intercourse—an intercourse favourable to our great interests, to all the interests of the north and middle, and equally favourable to all the friends of the south. It is most certain that, within a few months, a new and great change has been produced in our intercourse with England—a very great change. Articles produced in your state are yearly becoming more and more introduced, provisions finding a market in Europe! In the last six months quite a new trade has sprung up between us and England in the article of provisions. While I was in New York I took occasion to inquire of some practical merchants and valued friends how the matter was; and they said, quite to my astonishment, that cargoes of lard, butter, cheese, beef, pork, &c., were shipped to England every day, and that a vessel of the largest class, within the last twenty days, had left New York, loaded entirely with the article of provisions, to the exclusion (as it happened in this case, though I do not mention it as a matter of triumph) of a single pound of cotton or tobacco. This is a new trade, as everybody knows. Who ever thought, eighteen months ago, that a large cargo, entirely of provisions, would go to a London market? Who does not rejoice, and feel the beneficent influence of this upon both nations?

He then delivered an energetic address, of which the following is a portion, on repudiation, and especially Pennsylvanian repudiation:—

What importance is it what other nations say of us, if they can nevertheless say you don't pay your debts? Now, gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts; but if I belonged to a deeply-indebted state, I'd work these ten fingers to their stumps—I'd hold plough, I'd drive plough, I'd do both, before it should be said of the state to which I belonged that she did not pay her debts [loud cheers]. That's the true principle; let us act upon it—let us "go it" to its full extent [deafening applause]. If it costs us our comforts, let us sacrifice our comforts; if it costs us our farms, let us mortgage our farms. But don't let it be said by the proud capitalists of England, "You don't pay your debts. You republican governments don't pay your debts." Let us say to them, "We will pay them—we will pay them to the uttermost farthing." That's my firm conviction of what we ought to do. That's my opinion, and water can't drown, fire can't burn, it out of me [loud applause]. If America owes a debt, let her pay it—let her pay it [deafening cheers]. What I have is ready for the sacrifice. What you have I know would be ready for the sacrifice. At any rate, and at any sacrifice, don't let it be said on the exchanges of London or Paris—don't let it be said in any one of the proud monarchies of Europe, "America owes and can't or won't pay." God forbid [cheers]. Let us pay—let us pay. Let us say to them, "We are not your slaves—we are not paupers—we will not be your debtors—we will pay; produce your bond—here is your money—take it. [This was followed by repeated and deafening cheers.] And until this is done, my friends, you and I cannot feel as if we could draw a free breath. I don't want to be indebted to the capitalists of Europe; if we owe them anything, let them produce their bill. If my professional earnings are of any worth—if they are wanted—if my farm is wanted—if the conveniences of life for myself, for my wife and children, are wanted, so far as I am concerned, so far as America is concerned, come and take them [cheers]. That's the right ground to take, and let us take it. I wish to breathe the breath of an independent man. A citizen of a proud and honoured country, I abhor the idea that my daily happiness is to be marred by the consciousness that anything disgraceful hangs on the country, or any part of it.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.—Two foreign missions are already on their way to Pekin for the purpose of negociating a commercial treaty with the Emperor—the one from New York, and the other from Paris. The French government have selected, as their representative, a member of the French institute, whose commission is understood to unite art and *lettres* with diplomacy; to investigate the habits, manners, usages, and administrative government of the Chinese at Pekin; and, in the official language of the French cabinet, to report at once to the government and the institute.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The population of France, as shown by the census taken a short time ago, amounts to 34,494,875. The last census, in 1836, gave 33,540,910. The department of the Seine contains upwards of 1,500,000. It would appear that, in less than a century and a half, the population of France has been nearly doubled, but this augmentation has been very slow indeed, as compared with what takes place in Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and even Russia.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.—At five p.m., the captains, in full dress (thermometer 100), met at the government house; all the troops, officials, and public being present to witness the ratification of the treaty of peace, which was done in great form under salutes from the forts and ships. The Chinese did not seem to care about it, but it was some comfort to us to find that they felt the heat as much as we did; but when dinner came the scene was different. We sat down in white jackets, about fifty. The commissioners appeared quite at their ease; they drank an enormous quantity of wine; chattered, laughed, and finished every glass, turning it over to show it was empty, and helping themselves from the decanters. Old Keying (the chief commissioner) must have taken fifty large glasses of wine at least. When dinner was removed, the Queen and Emperor of China were drunk in one toast, with three times three. We then drank to Keying's health, who would not be done out of his glass, but drank too. He then gave us a Chinese song—such noises. (What do you think of the Emperor's uncle singing a song?) After this he called upon the governor, Sir H. Pottinger, who gave us an English song, when Wang (the second commissioner) gave us another Chinese one, and called on another Englishman, and then the old Tartar general, whose performance surpasses all description; such a collection of noises I never heard before. He then called on Lord Saltoun, who gave us a jolly song, when old Keying commenced again; and so passed the evening till near eleven o'clock, the old fellows taking wine enough for six at least, and walking off pretty steady. —*Correspondent of Standard.*

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM IN AUSTRIA.—The German papers state, that the provincial diet of Lower Austria, which terminated its session in the beginning of this month, had manifested a constitutional spirit little in accord with the absolutist views of government. On this occasion the assembly did not confine itself to examine and vote the royal propositions; it adopted three resolutions, to the effect of demanding from the government—1st, The communication of public accounts; 2nd, The abolition of statute labour; and 3rd, An extension of the privileges of its members. The diet, moreover, insisted on public functionaries being declared ineligible to sit in the legislative body.

THE POPE AND THE BISHOP OF HAERLEM.—The Pope is steadily progressing in that line of policy which his predecessors have pursued for so many centuries. A decree lately published protests against the nomination of the Bishop of Haerlem, although it has taken place in perfect accordance with the regulations of the Dutch church. The following is a specimen of popish elocution in the nineteenth century:—"We, therefore, excommunicate the said Henry John von Buul, and all those who, by deed or council, have contributed towards it. We further stigmatise this election as illegal and blasphemous (!), and remind the same Henry John that still stronger punishment awaits him if he should dare to exercise any of the episcopal functions," &c.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—Correspondence from Tiflis, of the 10th of September, states that General Neidhart, governor of the trans-Caucasian provinces, had received despatches of a most alarming nature from General Budburg, commanding the Russian forces on the Circassian coast, announcing, it was said, amongst other facts, the surprise and capture by the Circassians of a Russian fortress on the Black sea.

METROPOLITAN.

CITY ELECTION.

The nomination took place on Friday. At an early hour both parties were stirring; the Guildhall, long before the time, was filled, great care having been taken to admit none but electors. The candidates and their friends appeared just before twelve o'clock; at ten minutes after twelve, the Sheriffs entered the hall, and the proceedings commenced. After the usual formalities of the Bribery act, &c., and an introduction of the business by Mr Sheriff Musgrove, Mr Prescott, in an able speech, proposed, as a fit and proper person to represent the city of London in parliament, James Pattison, Esq. This was seconded by Mr Travers, who was received with the same spirit of warm and unanimous approval. Mr Alderman Brown proposed Mr Baring, amidst hootings, hisses, and yells. Mr Russell Ellice seconded the this nomination in dumb show.

Mr Pattison addressed the electors as well as he could for the interruptions, sometimes oddly mingling with the avowal of his sentiments retorts or hints of expulsion to the noisiest of the vociferators. He avowed himself a member of the Anti-corn-law League, in favour of vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, and repeal of the Septennial act; declared that he had no confidence in Sir Robert Peel; with allusions to the state of Ireland, the schism in Scotland, and the Income tax; and he finished by reminding the electors, that the battle of Trafalgar occurred on the 21st of October, pressing on them the oft-quoted injunction, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty."

The uproar increased as Mr Baring presented himself. He joined issue with his opponent on the avowal that he belonged to the League, and accused Mr Pattison of seeking innovations in the institutions of the country. He himself was in favour of the abstract principles of free trade, so far as this free trade could be made a good trade, and so far as the carrying on of this free trade could be conducive to the prosperity of the people at large. He appealed to the reviving prosperity of the country as a test of Sir Robert Peel's policy, which he would support. He had been offered support if he would pledge himself to vote for a fixed duty on corn and repeal of the Poor law; but he determined to enter parliament unpledged on those points. He wound up rather abruptly by remarking that the electors could not hear a word he uttered, thanking his friends for their zeal.

Sheriff Musgrove took the show of hands; and after hastily consulting with Sheriff Moon, he declared it to be in favour of Mr Pattison. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr Baring, and fixed to commence at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and close at four in the afternoon.

During the whole of Saturday the greatest excitement existed throughout the city, and especially in the neighbourhood of Guildhall, the principal polling place. The accounts put forth from time to time represented Mr Pattison as being ahead of his opponent; and at the close of the poll the numbers were—

Pattison	6,532
Baring	6,367
Majority	165

No less than 12,899 votes were polled at this election, a larger number than was ever before known. The termination of the contest was the signal for most vociferous cheering on the part of Mr Pattison's friends. That gentleman came forward, and after a short address invited them to be present at the official declaration of the poll on Monday.

On Monday an immense crowd was assembled opposite the Guildhall, to hear the official declaration of the poll, and the speeches of the candidates. Mr Pattison was unable to attend, being confined to his bed by a sprained foot. Mr Travers, however, spoke for him, and read a letter, bearing on the election. Mr Baring attempted in vain for some time to obtain a hearing, but at length got a few words into the ears of the *Times* reporter. The following is the only remarkable passage of his speech:—The principles professed by Mr Pattison had now, however, triumphed; those principles were—*attachment to the Anti-corn-law League, to the vote by ballot, to the repeal of the Septennial act, to the extension of the suffrage, and to the withdrawal of property from the church, and thus leaving religion to be supported by the substitution of the voluntary principle.* He (Mr Baring) most sincerely regretted such principles should have obtained for Mr Pattison the support of a majority of the electors of the city of London.

The *Morning Advertiser* says—"As a single instance of what effect government measures may have in such cases, we may mention that of 200 entitled to vote, and who, being of conservative principles, would have voted for Baring, not one would poll for him, because in his unqualified expression of approval of the policy of Sir Robert Peel, he had not even hinted a feeling of disapproval of the conduct of the government towards the Scotch church."

BREAD STREET WARD SCRUTINY.—The scrutiny for the aldermanship of this ward terminated on Wednesday last in favour of Hughes Hughes, Esq., by a kind of compromise, by which a majority of two votes was given to that gentleman, the numbers being for Mr Hughes Hughes, 32; Mr Lawrence, 30. The following resolutions with respect to the system of admitting electors were then moved and carried unanimously:—"That the rating of this ward has been so imperfectly entered in the respective rate-books, as to lead, under the strict interpretation of the act 11th George I, to the disfranchisement of a large number of the householders. That it be an instruction to the alderman and common councilmen of the ward, to adopt every means in their power to obtain the repeal of the act of the 11th George I; as quite inapplicable to the present state of the city of London, and by the operation of which it is admitted that great injustice is done to a very large portion of the citizens of London."

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.—A third meeting in aid of the operations of the Peace society was held in this borough, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1843, at Wells street chapel, Hackney. The chair was taken by Mr James Carlile, minister of the chapel. Resolutions were adopted expressing approval of the society's principles and objects, and fifty-three persons signed a declaration expressing their conviction "that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and the true interests of mankind." The meeting was addressed by the Chairman; J. Pye Smith, D.D., F.R.S., &c., theological tutor of the Old college, Homerton; Mr C. Dukes, M.A.; Mr Samuel Ransow, classical and Hebrew tutor in the Hackney theological seminary; Mr George Evans, and Mr John Jefferson, one of the secretaries of the London Peace society.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—This association, formed "for the purpose of gaining for the assistants an abridgment of the hours of business, as at present existing in the drapery trade of the metropolis, and for providing means whereby the sought-for time might be advantageously employed," held a meeting on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor, Strand. The meeting was addressed, among others, by Mr Owen, Great Coram street; Mr Baker, Eaton street, Pimlico; and Mr Gower, of Newington causeway. Details were given of the progress of the cause during the past year, which has been most favourably received both by employers and the public. Amongst the former good results have already appeared; and a letter was read from Mr Hitchcock, of St Paul's churchyard, regretting his unavoidable absence, but assuring the meeting of his being with them in spirit, and that he determined on closing his establishment at 7 o'clock from the 1st of November—a step so laudable that it is hoped many other influential establishments will follow. During the year it appears that the public attention has been drawn, principally by tracts, to the consideration that, fully to accomplish the object of the association, and make the change general, evening trade must be in a great measure done away. Sufficient sympathy has been shown to warrant the belief, that to gain the measure it only requires to make the claims of the assistants fully known—the disastrous results as to the health of both body and mind consequent on the necessary and excessive protraction of the hours of business. A discussion arose on the oft-repeated but groundless assertion (both as to principle and facts) that if more time was granted to the assistants they would abuse it. This was ably refuted, and the reverse shown to be the fact—that in proportion as the young men were allowed reasonable hours, just so much in proportion did they rise in moral worth and usefulness.—*Times.* [It is hoped that the public, and especially the Christian public, will do their part towards gaining this benevolent object, and further the exertions of this association, by *abstaining from making their purchases in the evening.*]

THE CASE OF SLAVE-TRADING.—The indefatigable Sir George Stephen has succeeded in capturing Captain Thomas Jennings, of the ship Augusta, on the charge of employing that vessel in the slave-trade. He was examined at the Mansion house on Saturday, and committed to Newgate to take his trial on the 27th instant with Pedro Zulueta.

John Stanley Humphery, the resident director of the pretended "City of London Convalescent Fund Pension society and Savings bank," whose case was lately referred to, was finally examined at the Mansion house last week, and sent to prison for three months as a rogue and vagabond.

COMMITTAL OF A CLERGYMAN AND HIS SON.—On Thursday afternoon, Mr Bridgeman (a clergyman) and his son were finally examined at Union street Police office, on a charge of body stealing, and committed to take their trial at the next Old Bailey sessions on a charge of misdemeanour. The parties were then bailed.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The bridge is now closed, as far as regards the carriage way, by order of the commissioners of woods and forests, for repairs. It is expected that it will remain closed for at least two months. The traffic is now transferred principally to Waterloo bridge, and the receipts for tolls at this bridge will be increased at least tenfold during the repairing of Westminster bridge.

PROVINCIAL.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.—The League opened its campaign in Manchester on Thursday evening by an overflowing meeting at the Free Trade hall, at which nearly 10,000 persons were present. All the leading supporters of the cause in the neighbourhood were present. Messrs Cobden and Bright were both announced in the placards, but Mr Cobden only was present, Mr Bright being detained in London. Mr Alderman Brooks occupied the chair, and spoke with much humour and effect. He related an anecdote of himself and Lord Stanley.

You will recollect in 1841, at the election for North Lancashire, I met Lord Stanley when he vacated and stood again as minister, and put some questions to him. I, having property in North Lancashire, felt an interest in this election, and thought I'd put some questions to his Lordship on the corn laws; not that I expected a straightforward answer. I expected he would try to shirk the question, but then I determined as fast as he crept on the other side to meet him there [laughter]. I asked his Lordship whether he thought land would let for more money with a corn law than without it, and his answer was that the rich land would pay for the poor land. I said, "My lord, that's no answer;" and then I put the question again. He admitted that the land did let for more with a corn law. "Well then," I said, "you admit that the landlords get the profit of the corn laws" [hear]. I knew before I put the question that this must be his answer; I was quite sure of my game before I began. He tried to get off the question by asking me if it would not be better for men to stay at home and mind their own business; but I told him that I was minding my business in coming there. Now, do you know, from that day I believe a fatal blow was struck in his mind against this law ["Hear," and laughter]—for since that day he has never opened his lips scarcely in the House upon this corn law, though, of course, you know, being mixed up with a party, he was obliged to go and vote with his party. He is now one of the most thorough repealers we have ["Hear," and laughter].

There were only two other speakers, Messrs B. Pearson and Cobden. The former gentleman disposed of the fallacy that it would be inconsistent to encourage the cultivation of slave-grown sugar, when at the same time sugars from Manilla and Java were prohibited, though in those islands slavery was unknown. Mr Cobden was received with tumultuous applause, and after a telling speech on the general aspect of the anti-corn-law cause, gave a detailed

account of the plans and operations proposed by the League.

Well, on looking at the present state of the constituencies of this country, the council of the League remembered that we have certain very large constituencies which are generally favourable to free trade. We have such places as Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and a great many others, where there will never be another contest on the subject of free trade [hear]. I venture to say too, that not one of the boroughs in Scotland will have to fight another battle in favour of free trade [applause]. But the representatives of these large boroughs are countervailed in parliament by the votes of smaller constituencies, like St Alban's and Sudbury. How do you get over that difficulty? Why, do you believe that the electors of Sudbury or St Alban's are more favourable to monopoly in their hearts than the electors of Manchester or Birmingham? No; they are just as intelligent, just as rightly disposed as we are; but they are not placed in such a favourable position for giving expression to their opinions. How is that to be remedied? I say, lay Manchester and Birmingham alongside of St Alban's and Sudbury, and you will give them a moral influence and support, and by pecuniary aid, in a local way, you will beat down the influence of the local monopolist squire who has been hitherto able to domineer over the inhabitants of those small boroughs. I speak of these boroughs merely as a type of others, where there has been no countervailing power to step in and prevent the neighbouring tyrants from domineering over the constituencies [cheers]. The council of the League have, therefore, determined that their future operations shall be strictly electoral. You have heard that we intend to arrange in London a collection of all the registration lists as soon as they are published in Dec.; we will have, in a central office in London, every registraiton list in the United Kingdom [applause]. We will have a ledger, and a large one, too; and we will first of all record, in the very first page, the city of London, provided it returns Mr Pattison [applause]; and if not, we will have Manchester first [applause]. In this ledger we shall enter first, in due succession, each in a page, every borough that is perfectly safe in its representation for free trade. Then will come a second list, a second class—those boroughs that send men to parliament who are moderate monopolists—who have notions about differential duties and fixed duties; and we will have another class for those who are out-and-out monopolists. Well, we may tick off those boroughs that are safe; we go to work, in the next place, in those boroughs that are represented by moderate monopolists, to make them send free-traders; and we will urge upon them, in particular, to canvass the electors, and send up a majority of their signatures, requiring their members to vote for Mr Villiers's motion at the beginning of the next session [applause]. We will make a selection of so many boroughs as shall be sufficient to give us a majority in the house; and I take it that those boroughs will not require to have more than 300,000 electors, and upon those 300,000 electors we will begin our fire. We will give them, through the penny postage, full acquaintance with all our proceedings; we will furnish them with arguments, and put them in possession of the latest tactics of the enemy, so that they shall have the refutation of the youngest-born fallacy always at their fingers' ends [applause]. We intend to visit them by deputation. If my friend Bright takes one set and I another, we may get over a great many of them [applause]. And we'll take somebody else with us. We'll convene these meetings from London; we'll send our circulars from London; there shall be no party work; the business shall not go into the hands of local cliques at all. We will take a room, and meet the electors by appointment there, without the co-operation of any local leaders, so as to excite no jealousy on either side. And when we have got them there, we shall try and get this free-trade question upon natural grounds, and see if we cannot find honest men in all parties who will join us in pulling down monopoly [applause]. We'll organise them; we will not go without leaving traces behind us, and we will leave an organisation to work after we are gone; and we shall take care to bring away with us a list of the best men in the borough with whom we may correspond on particular business [applause and laughter]. I was told by an old electioneerer in London, one who had dipped his fingers pretty deep into the system we are going to put down—"You'll frighten them more than anything, if you carry out that part of your plan, of going down to see the electors." It is the very thing we intend to do; and we'll do it ourselves, too. It is not merely intimidation we have to contend with in these small boroughs; the system of bribery at the last election was carried out to an extent which few people in this hall, perhaps hardly one, have ever dreamt of, even in your worst suspicions. The boroughs were literally put up to auction at the Carlton club; aye, and at the Reform club, too, at the last general election [hear, hear]. A price was fixed upon them; and men went up to London to these cliques and coteries, to know how much he could buy a borough for [applause]. We have got an alteration of the law which enables any public body that determines to take that patriotic task in hand, to prosecute these bribers in a way that they very little dreamt of when they passed that law [applause]. Now, we intend, as one of the glorious objects of the Anti-corn-law League, to put down for ever the system of bribery in this country [loud applause]. We can expose the intimidators, and raise a pretty loud cry against them; we will expose them wherever they are found exercising their tyrannical acts. But the bribers we can and will put down by a jury of our countrymen ["Hear, hear," and applause].

Representation of Kendal.—The reformers of Kendal have selected Mr Warburton to replace the loss of their late representative, Mr G. W. Wood. By a unanimous resolution of the committee of the Kendal liberal electors, on Saturday, it was resolved, "That, in the opinion of this committee, Mr Warburton is in every respect worthy of the united support of the reformers of Kendal, and they pledge themselves to exert every honourable means to secure his return as member for the borough." The electors met on Monday, and agreed to the recommendation of the committee. Mr Warburton arrived at ten o'clock on Monday morning in Kendal, and addressed a public meeting of the electors at eleven. His reception was most enthusiastic, but his address far from being satisfactory to the complete suffragists. Had it been this, however, the result of the election might have been doubtful, as there are a large number of liberal electors in the borough who would not support "chartist" advocates in one shape or other. The political life and character of Mr Warburton is such as, while it must gain the approval of thorough radicals, has just that much reserve and equivocation about it, that leaves room for an old whig course of conduct, and prevents entire confidence. Still there is good reason to suppose that this old-fashioned and almost obsolete course will be avoided by him. In the course of conversation with Mr Warburton the objections of the complete suffragists were a good deal cleared away, and with one exception they gave the promise of their votes and support to him. The canvass on his part, and on that of Mr George Bentinck, a Carlton club slip from King's Lynn, has proceeded vigorously to-day. There is no reason to doubt Mr Warburton's return. The leading tories are behaving very shabbily to their man, leaving him in the hands of second and third rate men, of small influence and little respectability. The liberal candidate is supported by all classes.—*From a Correspondent.*

Birmingham Municipal Elections.—An active committee is engaged in preparing for the forthcoming elections in this borough, and their arrangements are almost matured. Sixteen councillors go out, of whom eight voted for and eight against Alderman Weston's motion for complete suffrage in March last, which was only lost by a majority of one. Sixteen complete suffrage candidates are already selected (including most of the retiring councillors who voted in the minority), and will be brought to the poll. The whigs on Monday took the field by making a public appeal to the conservatives, but they cannot muster strength to form committees in the several wards. There is, therefore, every probability of the radicals' succeeding in gaining a large proportion of the seats, whereby they will secure a majority of the whole council in favour of complete suffrage principles, and return the next mayor. The present whig mayor has become most unpopular, and the gentleman whispered about by his party as his successor has never attended the council meetings for twelve months. The contest for the civic chair, therefore, although it may be a close one, will, we think, terminate in favour of the complete suffrage party.

Sympathy with Ireland.—We noticed last week the appointment of a committee to get up a requisition to the Mayor of Birmingham, soliciting him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants to give effect to the resolution in a memorial to the Queen, and arrangements were made for obtaining signatures to the document without delay. In the course of two days upwards of nine hundred names, including thirty town councillors, were obtained; and on Tuesday evening the committee resolved to wait on the Mayor next day, to present the requisition. The Mayor appointed to meet them at half-past nine, when Alderman Weston, several other town councillors, and a number of the committee, had an interview, which ended in the Mayor's refusal to call the meeting. He said, he looked upon the matter as entirely a complete suffrage and repeal affair; and, though he was always willing to consult the opinions of his townsmen, he did not see that he could be justified in calling a meeting of the kind proposed. The committee then applied for the use of the Town hall, but that was refused them. They have, therefore, determined to hold an open air meeting, which is to take place this evening.

East Grinstead, Sussex.—Henry Vincent, who has been spending a fortnight at Pickstone park, the seat of J. Edgar, Esq., has delivered two lectures on civil and religious liberty in this benighted neighbourhood; one in Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Grinstead, to a large audience; and the other in the baptist chapel in the village of Forrest Row. He also attended a temperance tea party at Forrest Row. Great interest seems to have been created by these meetings. The population is very ignorant, and has been sadly neglected; and Mr Vincent had some little difficulty to make himself understood. On Monday last he lectured in Grinstead chapel, on "Education in Connexion with Temperance." The chapel, which holds about 500, was crowded, and the importance of education seemed to be felt by the meeting. It is pleasing to find how eager the people are to receive instruction, even in dark places like these. Mr Vincent has also addressed the parents and children of the Forrest Row Sunday school.

Colchester Auxiliary of the Peace Society.—The members of this society have adopted a memorial, which has been transmitted to the Home Secretary, as a remonstrance against the employment of military force for the suppression of the repeal agitation in Ireland and the riots in Wales; also with a view of expressing a decided conviction that war, under any circumstances, is unnecessary and antichristian.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

In speaking of the outrages which have so constantly, of late, disgraced this part of the kingdom, the *Welshman* says—

"There is no visible increase—quite the contrary. But we are not of opinion that the feeling which Rebeccaism originated has exhausted itself, and is dying away. This opinion is founded, not on abstract general principles, but on facts which have come to our knowledge. Our reasons for not alluding with more distinctness to these facts will be understood by every friend to order; but we may state this much without impropriety, that old and good men, well acquainted with the Welsh mind, apprehend even the effusion of blood. The prevalent prejudice against 'strangers' generally, deepens into deadly hate when those 'strangers' are policemen also. That the rural police will be marked men, men on whom sullen vindictiveness, scowling in safety from its lairs, will lay violent hands, on the first opportunity, there is too much reason to apprehend; and, in the event of a commotion, even in the town of Carmarthen only, the civil power alone, it is thought by all whom we have conversed with on the subject, would be wholly inadequate to save the lives of Saxon police officers; the Cambrian blood up, 'down with the police, down with the strangers,' we are assured, would be something more than the cry of a mob: it would be literally a war cry, and a fearful reality. May heaven avert such a calamity."

Outrages have not, however, ceased. On Sunday last, the Rebeccaites destroyed a toll gate near St Clear, Carmarthen. This gate had formerly been torn down, but had recently been again erected, and is now a second time destroyed. After tearing down the toll gates, the mob proceeded to the residence of of Mr Beynam, a magistrate. It was supposed that Mr Beynam was at home and asleep, and these miscreants fired into his bed-room; fortunately for himself, Mr Beynam was absent, for, upon searching his room next morning, several slugs were found in it. Four persons have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the above outrage. One night last week, the haggard of an humble farmer at Llandovery, named Thomas, was set on fire, and completely destroyed. Thomas, it is said, had made himself obnoxious in his neighbourhood, by sending a "notice to quit' to one of his tenants. On Sunday night a fresh body of the London police—twenty-eight in number—arrived in Carmarthen, and will be immediately distributed in different parts of the country.

On Tuesday evening, two more prisoners were brought in from the neighbourhood of Llanelly to the county gaol, Carmarthen, charged with having committed burglaries in connexion with the Rebecca outrages. The effect of the dispersion of the London police about the country is beginning to show itself in numerous apprehensions, which are taking place every day. The special commission will only extend to the prisoners taken in Glamorganshire, and not to those of this county. The only serious charges are those relating to the affair with the police at Pontardulais, and the commission cannot, therefore, be expected to last many days.

We understand that the prisoners who are directed in the commission to be tried are John Hughes, David Jones, John Hugh, who are charged with firing with intent, &c., and for beginning to demolish a dwelling house at Pontardulais; Lewis Davies and William Hughes, for a misdemeanour at Pontardulais; David Lewis, for cutting and maiming at Tycoch; and Henry Morgan, Morgan Morgan, Esther Morgan, and Rees Morgan, for cutting and maiming at Cwmcille. We can only hope that a Glamorganshire jury will not emulate the renown which formerly belonged to London juries, when Lord Chief Justice Coke declared they would find Abel guilty of the murder of Cain.—*Swansea Journal.*

On the subject of tithes, the *Times* reporter communicates some useful information:—

"Lay Impropriators in Wales.—There are paid to lay impropriators and to the church each year proportions of tithe like the following:—

Parishes.	Lay Impropriator. £	Churches. £ s. d.	No. of Churches.
Carmarthen ..	970 ..	7 0 0 ..	3
Llangendeirne ..	1,000 ..	13 3 4 ..	1
Llanpumpsaint ..	180 ..	Nil ..	1
Llanllawdog ..	200 ..	Nil ..	1
Llangunnor ..	451 ..	255 0 0 ..	1
Abernant ..	270 ..	67 10 0 ..	1
Llandilo ..	711 ..	512 0 0 ..	3
Llandovery ..	520 ..	130 0 0 ..	1
Cilycwm ..	500 ..	10 0 0 ..	1
Conwil Gays ..	400 ..	142 0 0 ..	1
Llanon ..	775 ..	95 0 0 ..	1

and so on. The tithes of fifteen parishes around Aberystwith amount to £6,000, and £1,500 a year of this goes to support twenty-one churches. The rest is pocketed by Sir Bruce Chichester, the lay impropriator, who is an absentee."

Late Hours of Business.—The *Bristol Mercury*, in an article on this subject, which now occupies so much public attention, has the following suggestions:—"Might not the young men help forward the work by getting up a plain, common-sense memorial, setting forth the hardships of their case, and respectfully soliciting the signatures of tradesmen in favour of a change? Here will occur a difficulty. Many tradesmen, desirous of that change, may be unwilling to sign, under the apprehension that their neighbours would not follow their example, and thus the work might be stopped at the outset by each being unwilling to begin. But might not the tradesmen attach their signatures conditionally, upon a distinct understanding that they should have the option of withdrawing them again should a certain number of names, of such and such a standing in their respective businesses, not be obtained? Thus, all in favour of a change might sign conditionally; and, by making a thorough canvass, a correct gauge of the feelings and inclinations of the employers would be easily obtained. The result would, probably, be decisive of the question."

Jumping from a Railway Train.—A few days since, as a constable was conveying a prisoner to Abingdon gaol, by the Great Western railway, the prisoner, while the train was proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, suddenly leaped from the carriage, tumbling into the road. The constable immediately jumped out after him, and the prisoner was again captured, neither of the persons having been at all injured.

The *Derby Reporter*, received this morning, announces a favourable progress in the condition of Sir Henry Wilmot, whose accident we reported in our last.

Dreadful Storm.—Throughout Tuesday and Wednesday a most awful storm raged along the eastern coast. The loss of life and property was truly distressing, and among the many casualties that occurred was, the total loss of the British built ship Burhampooter, Captain C. G. Cowley, commander. About six o'clock on Wednesday morning she was driven from her anchor during the storm, on the rocks off the south-east portion of the town of Margate. The ship was of 550 tons burthen, and was chartered for the conveyance of emigrants on the part of government to Port Philip. On Monday last she sailed from the London docks, having on board ninety-four emigrants besides the crew. They consisted of twenty-one women, forty-four children, and the rest men, chiefly belonging to the labouring class. The voyage to sea was favourable; but bad weather threatening, she hove to on Tuesday night, in the Margate roads, and anchored, and orders were given to make her as snug as possible. The ship rode the gale gallantly, and hopes were entertained that she would ride it out, when a fearful blast drove her from her anchorage, and she was instantly hurled by the currents on the chalk rocks, about half-a-mile distant from Margate town, between Clifton baths and Kingston, the sea at the same time breaking over her decks; the shock being so great as to carry away her rudder, she was bilged, and as instantly filled. Fortunately, after a short lapse of time, several Margate luggers came off, and succeeded in taking every soul from off the ill-fated ship, and landing them safely ashore. The poor emigrants were in a most deplorable state, being completely drenched. Carts having been procured, they were, without loss of time, conveyed on to Margate, where they were billeted at the several public houses. Another ship was lost about the

same time near the entrance at Margate pier. She was understood to be the Emma, laden with wood, and has sunk on the Nayland rock. The crew were saved. The hurricane on Wednesday morning was severely felt at Margate, and not one of the London steam-boats could go out of the harbour during the entire day. From the coast of Cornwall the accounts are truly distressing. At about midnight, on Tuesday, the revenue officers discovered a vessel in distress to the eastward of the harbour; and, ere they had time to give the alarm, the ship was thrown, by the tremendous sea, on to the rocks under the high cliffs at Pentire, where she was literally dashed to atoms. All her crew, consisting of nine seamen, with the master, perished. The vessel was the Hope, belonging to Fishguard. At Sherringham, on the coast of Norfolk, the Emily, of and from Goole, was totally lost on the sands of the coast guard station. Immediately on her striking, the crew and master took to the rigging, where they remained five hours, and part of them were at last rescued by the revenue officers in a boat, after a communication had been effected between the shore and the vessel by Dennett's rockets; but the remainder fell a sacrifice. The vessel and her cargo, which consisted of oats, are completely lost. At Bideford the storm raged with destructive fury, occasioning serious loss of life. While the storm was at its height on Wednesday, the brig Ganges, belonging to Sunderland, was driven out of the north part of the bar. The crew took to the rigging, when, on being perceived by the coast guard officers, the men were ordered to launch the boat, and attempts were made to reach the vessel; but this, however, failed, and they were forced to return to the shore, it being impossible for any small boat to outlive the hurricane. The unfortunate creatures remained clinging to the rigging of the wreck, the entire night, amidst the storm. The sea having moderated during the night, the boats were again launched, and the crew were saved, though in a most distressing condition. About an hour before this occurrence, a schooner went down about a mile from the shore, and, it is supposed, the crew, not having been heard of, were all drowned. Another shocking shipwreck happened soon after near the same spot. A brig, supposed to be the Blucher, of Gloucester, went down in the harbour, all hands perishing with her. About twenty other wrecks are known to have occurred, but the names of them were not ascertained.

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—The principal information is sworn by Mr Hughes, one of Mr Gurney's short-hand writers, who had been employed by government to attend the meeting at Mullaghmast, and subsequently the meetings of the Repeal association at the Corn exchange. All the parties are charged with conspiracy, extending to the Mullaghmast meeting, the Repeal association, the arbitration courts, the utterance of seditious language, and the publication of seditious libels. Portions of the speech of Mr O'Connell at Mullaghmast meeting are set forth, and it is charged that there was a demonstration of physical force at that meeting, including the employment of O'Connell's "police," and the temperance bands. The speeches and devices at the Mullaghmast dinner are also described. Mr Tierney is charged with the utterance of seditious libels. Dr Gray is charged as chairman of the Repeal Arbitration court at Blackrock, the first which had been held. Those courts form one of the principal features in the informations. Mr Steele is charged with the utterance of a speech respecting the Queen's visit to France and Belgium. Mr Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation*, is specially charged with the publication of seditious articles. Other parties are charged with being members of the Repeal association, and with having been present when seditious speeches were spoken. But generally all the individual charges appear to be embodied in one of general conspiracy.

MR O'CONNELL'S DEFENCE.—Mr O'Connell has finally determined to defend himself against the prosecutions in the court of Queen's Bench, to which the agitation is to be transferred from the Corn Exchange for a full month at least. Mr O'Connell is to address the jury on his own behalf, and, in doing so, to enter into the whole case of the country. Certainly, the course adopted by the Crown lawyers will afford the honourable and learned gentleman ample latitude, for he is bound to answer the multitude of charges set forth, and "all such other matters as shall be alleged against him." The Chief Justice Pennefather has arrived in town. His Lordship is to preside at the trial of Mr O'Connell and the other traversers.

THE AGITATION IN DUBLIN.—On Saturday the corporation of the city of Dublin met to consider the notice of Alderman O'Connell, "To submit to the consideration of the council the insult offered to the Lord Mayor and the corporation, and the danger arising to the citizens at large by means of the issuing the late proclamation, and by the total disregard of the Lord Mayor's undoubted power and willingness to keep the peace within the city." Mr O'Connell submitted this resolution in a long speech, and was seconded by Councillor Walsh. Dr Maunsell, Alderman Butt, &c., opposed the motion; and, on a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 57; against it, 9. The citizens of Dublin have determined on protesting against the unconstitutional proceedings of the government in reference to the repeal agitation. Meetings are to be held for that purpose in all the wards. The first of these demonstrations took place on Sunday, at the corn exchange, when the burgesses of the post-office assembled under the presidency of the senior councillor of the ward, Michael Staunton, Esq. Mr O'Connell attended and addressed the meeting. One hundred pounds proclamation money was handed in from that ward alone. Another meeting was held in St Patrick's ward, and a third in St Andrew's ward, each of which was attended by Mr O'Connell. The following are short extracts from his speeches:—

"Whatever may become of the present prosecutions, whether they be supported by a packed jury or not—and if it be not a packed jury there is little danger of a conviction [cheers]—but, whatever be the result, give me but six months of perfect tranquillity, and if you have not a parliament in College green at the end of that period I'll give you my head upon the block [tremendous cheering for some minutes]. Circulate that sentiment amongst your families, tell it to your friends, report it in your temperance rooms, and talk of it to the music of your temperance bands [cheers and laughter]. I am not limiting your peaceable conduct to six months. I merely mention that time because I know that at the end of it you will be too good-humoured at the coming of repeal ever to think of violating the peace. But do you promise me for six months? [Cries of "We do."] I have more reasons for saying six months than I could detail to you were I to speak until midnight. Depend upon the man who is advising you. * * * Prosecutions never yet put an end to public principle. They prosecuted me two or three times; Mr Barrett of the *Pilot* seven or eight times; the *Freeman's Journal*, as many; and yet all those prosecutions ended in a bottle of smoke. They prosecuted, imprisoned, and ruined hundreds to prevent parliamentary reform, and yet a very large instalment of parliamentary reform was obtained in spite of them. Let them not think, then, that they can decide the question of repeal in the jury box [hear, hear]. I shall appeal from that box to the country, and I have the loyal, the peaceable, and the temperate people of Ireland to back me."

Mr O'Connell has issued an address to the people of Ireland, having reference to the above facts, and strenuously insisting on the observance of peace.

Meanwhile troops continue to be sent to Ireland.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The provincial papers are filled with accounts of local meetings held for the purpose of protesting against the unconstitutional proceedings of the government, and expressing confidence in O'Connell. From them we also learn the prevalence of "signal fires" very extensively throughout the country on Thursday night last, especially in the province of Munster. In the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare, they were very frequent. The *Cork Constitution* of Saturday says—"We understand that in the direction of Donoughmore the hills were all 'ablaze' on Thursday evening. The lighting commenced about ten o'clock, and soon after scores of fires were seen flaming round the country. The men of Mallow no sooner heard of the intended arrest than they summoned a meeting, and about 10,000 assembled in the chapel yard. The day being Sunday, a vast concourse of respectable farmers from the neighbourhood attended. The Rev. D. M. Collins, P.P., took the chair. The assembly was advised to keep strictly within the limits of the law, to pay in "proclamation money," and they would be sure to get repeal. The correspondent of the *Times* has some reports of serious dissensions among the repealers, some of the more unruly being disposed to mutiny against Mr O'Connell's "undisguised vacillation;" but such rumours in such a quarter must be regarded with a cautious doubt. The same authority also writes on Thursday—"Mr Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, arrived in town a few days since, and has had several conferences with Mr O'Connell. He left last night for Crawfordsburn, on a visit to Mr Sharman Crawford."

REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY.—It is said in the Irish repeal papers, that P. S. Butler, Esq., son of Colonel Butler, and one of the dismissed justices, is to represent the county of Kilkenny, in the room of Major Bryan, deceased.

PERJURY OF GOVERNMENT REPORTER.—We learn by intelligence from Dublin, of Saturday, that Mr Barrett, editor of the *Pilot*, one of the gentlemen against whom the government prosecutions are directed, has commenced proceedings against Mr F. Bond Hughes, the principal government informer, on the charge of perjury; Hughes having, as Mr Barrett contends, made several false statements on oath in his informations respecting him. The magistrates of the Dublin police office, however, have declined to receive Mr Barrett's information, on the ground that it would be improper to receive them till after the issue of the pending prosecutions. This affair is looked upon as a serious blow to the success of the prosecutions. The *Times* reporter says, "I am informed that, in pursuance of the advice of counsel, bills of indictment for perjury against Mr Bond Hughes will be laid before the commission grand jury on Tuesday next, and that, in the event of their being thrown out, it is the intention of Mr Barrett to apply to the court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel the magistrates of College street police office to receive his informations against Mr Hughes."

SCOTLAND.

EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.—A letter from Montrose of the 8th instant says—It is our painful duty to record the loss of eight fishermen belonging to Ferryden, this morning, between two and three o'clock, about eighteen miles off the land, in consequence of the wind, which was blowing gently at N.E. by E., having in an instant chopped round to S., whence it blew for a short time with terrific fury, and capsized two fishing boats, from which five men out of six belonging to the first were rescued by another boat which was close by at the time; but the second crew, consisting of seven individuals, all met with a watery grave.

ANSTRUTHER. — THE STORMY PETREL. — A few mornings since a flock of these rare birds were found by a fisherman at the shore below Cellardyke, entangled in a net. They came on shore during the night, and must have lost their way in the Northern ocean during the thick weather we had some time ago. These birds are seldom seen in the Frith of Forth. About 15 or 20 live ones, and a great many dead ones, were sent to the College museum, Edinburgh.

LATE HOURS OF BUSINESS.—Two weeks ago we inserted a paragraph on this subject from the *Nonconformist*, from which our readers would observe that the London shopmen are making an effort to put an end to a practice which sacrifices their health and comfort for no advantage to the public. It gives us pleasure to see that the shopmen of Edinburgh are moving in the same cause, and we sincerely hope they will be successful.— *Edinburgh Weekly Chron.*

THE MAD BULL.—I was once, says Sir Walter Scott, proceeding from the old to the new town of Edinburgh, by the earthen mound, at the head of which I was led for a few minutes to look at a bull that had got into an inclosure there, after the unmerciful butcher lads had driven it fairly mad. The crowd that gathered on the outside of the fence increased the brute's fierceness. At last they began to cast ropes over its horns and around its neck, thereby to pull it to a stronghold, that it might be slain were it was, which drove it to its most desperate fury. Its eyes now glared madness, there were handsfull of foam flying from its mouth, with its fore feet it pawed the ground, throwing lumps of earth as high as the adjoining houses, and it bellowed so as to make one quake. It was anything but an agreeable sight, so I moved away homeward. But before I got to the foot of the mound, an alarming shout caused me to look back, when I perceived the animal at no great distance behind me, coming on with all rage. I had just time to spring to the top of the wall that lined the footpath, and to behold its further progress. I shudder to this hour when I think of what I immediately saw. Among the people that were near me and in jeopardy, was a young lady, and she wore a red mantle, which is a very offensive colour to many of the brute creation. As I did, she also made for the wall, but had neither time nor strength to gain its top, ere the infuriated animal drove towards her. She turned her back, however, to the inaccessible eminence, as if to see the full extent of her fate, and then stood as nailed to it, save only her arms, which she threw aloft in despair, which would indeed have been as fragile in her defence as a rotten reed. Her tender body would have been nothing against a foe that could have broken bars of brass, and horns that might have transfixed an animal of its own size. As I have said, directly towards the unprotected young lady the bull drove forward; with steadfast eye he came on; he mistook his mark not an inch; for as the multitude behind him yelled their horror, he dashed with prodigious strength and madness against her. Was it not a miracle that the dear young woman escaped unhurt and untouched? Yes, it is true; for the terrific animal struck so accurately, that a horn smote the dead wall on either hand, thus embracing, but, from their great length, shielding her person from even the slightest damage. But the staunch wall stood the tremendous thrust, and sent back, with rebounding force, to a great distance, the huge and horrible brute, throwing him prostrate, never to rise again; for numberless destructive weapons were plunged into him before he had time to recover from his recoil.

MR POULETT THOMPSON AND GEORGE III.—His brother tells an agreeable anecdote of his childhood, which is worth extracting. He was at Brighton in 1803 with his brothers and sisters, and attracted the notice of George the Third, always fond of pretty children:—"The King became so partial to Charles, the youngest, then not quite four years old, that he insisted on a daily visit from him, often watched at the window for his arrival, ran down himself to open the door to let him in, and carried him about in his arms to show all that could amuse the child, in the very ordinary lodging house then occupied by the royal party, and especially the suppers laid out for the children's balls, which their Majesties frequently gave for the amusement of their young favourites. On one occasion, the King being on the pier head, about to embark in the royal yacht upon one of his sailing trips, and having the child in his arms, he turned round to Mr Pitt, who was in attendance at his elbow, having probably hurried down from London for an audience on important business, and exclaimed, 'Is not this a fine boy, Pitt? Fine boy, isn't he? Take him in your arms, Pitt; take him in your arms; charming child, isn't he?' Then suiting the action to the word, he made the stiff and solemn premier, weighed down as he seemed to be with cares of state, dandle and kiss the pretty boy, and carry him some minutes in his arms, albeit strange and unused to such a burden. The circumstance, though trivial, had so comical an effect, from the awkwardness and apparent reluctance with which the formal minister performed his compelled part of nurse, as to make an impression on the writer, who stood by, though but seven years old himself, which time has never effaced."

MATHEMATICAL DEMONSTRATION.—The late eccentric mathematician, Professor Vince, of King's college, Cambridge, being once engaged in a conversation with a gentleman who advocated dueling, is said to have thrown his adversary completely *hors de combat*, by the following acute and characteristic reply to his question:—"But what could you do, sir, if a man told you to your very face 'You lie?'" "What cud I do? Why, I wudn't knock him down, but I'd tell him to pruv it. 'Pruv, sir, pruv it,' I'd say. If he cudn't he'd be the liar, and there I should have him; but if he did pruv that I'd lied, I must e'en pocket the affront, and there I expect the matter will end."

Literature.

Jamaica: its Past and Present State. By JAMES M. PHILLIPPO, of Spanish Town, Jamaica; twenty years a Baptist Missionary in that Island. London: Snow, 1843.

THE sublime moral experiment, of which Jamaica has been the centre, will ever invest that island with an air of peculiar interest. Towards this little spot, which else might scarcely have attracted notice, the attention of posterity will turn with profounder sympathy, than will be awakened by the history of many of the largest empires in the world. There, it will be remembered, was first worked out the problem, apparently so difficult of solution, how best degraded humanity may be elevated into civilisation, order, refinement, and freedom. The grand truth has been there demonstrated, that man may be scourged into brutality, but that nothing but justice and generosity can lift him out of it—that slavery may coerce him into submission, but that liberty alone can subdue his heart to obedience—that the most potent laws by which a people can be governed, are those which pay respect to the dignity of their common nature—that social order, security, and happiness, are not to be attained by tightening the restraints by which natural freedom is bound about, but rather by loosening them to the utmost practicable extent compatible with the protection of man from the violence of his brother man. In the modern history of Jamaica, and, indeed, of the West India islands generally, we have a most curious and deeply-interesting exemplification of the certainty and rapidity with which moral development will take place, so soon as human nature is released from the chains of a humiliating *caste*. The lesson, one might have imagined, would not have been so utterly lost upon British good sense as, to all appearance, it is. Helotism, whether personal, political, or ecclesiastical, we might have supposed, would cease to be regarded by men otherwise intelligent as the best position in which to place large masses of men for remedial moral treatment; and the safety of those who *have*, would no longer, after the emancipation of the negroes, be identified with perpetuating in a condition of outlawry those who *have not*.

Providence would seem to have, in all great matters, its laws of compensation. Cruelty to classes is usually followed by special blessings to those classes. From the shores of Africa, how many thousands have been torn by the violence and rapacity of what we are pleased to term civilisation, to suffer all the horrors of slavery on the other side of the Atlantic. To this suffering and wretched people, however, providence has at length sent not personal freedom only, but the more glorious liberty which divine truth confers. And back from the West Indies, once the den of vice and wrong in their most monstrous shapes, the light of life will glance upon western and central Africa, to convert the desolation of those immense spiritual wastes into regions of fertility, beauty, and joy. The whip, the tread-wheel, the manacle, and the fiend-like cruelty of the planter in the West Indies, have been gradually forming the missionary to the land of Ham. Discipline of the severest kind has shaped character into its requisite hardihood for the enterprise. Freedom and Christianity recently conferred—freedom, too, as the result of Christianity—have breathed that freshness of heart into the negro population of Jamaica and its adjacent isles, which can cheerfully look difficulties in the face, and smile at danger as at a familiar acquaintance. In the Christian churches of that island, we do not doubt, great enterprises will be nursed and fondled into strength—and from that spot, as from a new centre of influence, piety will radiate its most genial beams to the vast continent of Africa.

Jamaica, therefore, presents no common-place theme for the pencil of the historian, or for the generalisations of the philosopher. It is just the spot about which the intelligent and the reflecting would wish to be well informed. To know its physical aspect, its past social mutations, its once moral degradation, its now rapid advance in the scale of improvement—its politics, its institutions, its resources, its prospects—all this is peculiarly inviting at the present moment. Mr Phillippo has supplied the *desideratum*. His is a book of etchings—a series of outlines—illustrative of what that island was, is, and is likely to be. There is nothing elaborate about his work—no pretence, no pomposity, no gorgeousness of drapery, no minuteness of finish. But every sketch bears the impress of truthfulness upon it. One sees just enough to be able to imagine the rest—and the general result is, an accurate acquaintance with "the past and present state of Jamaica." He is never tedious—whatever he touches, he touches lightly—some of his pictures possess considerable animation—but in general they serve, not to exemplify the power of his art, so much as to convey a correct idea of the subject he has in hand. We have read the volume with much gratification, and we commend it to the perusal of our readers.

The work is divided into eighteen chapters, the titles of which will give a notion of the various ground gone over. They are the following—1. Christianity. 2. Sketch of the Island (its geographical situation, and civil history). 3. Physical aspects of the Country. 4. Vegetable and Animal Productions. 5. Divisions, etc. (counties, parishes, etc.). 6. Population. 7. Government. 8. Commerce. 9. White Inhabitants. 10. People of Colour and Free Blacks. 11. The Black Population (slavery, abolition of slave trade, apprenticeship system, total emancipation). 12. Intellectual Character of the Black People under Slavery. 13. Social Condition. 14. Moral State and Aspects of Society. 15 and 16. Religious State. 17. Principal Instrumental Causes to which these Great Results are to be Attributed. 18. Increased Claim of Missionary Societies, especially on the sympathies and benevolence of the Christian world.

Mr Phillippo's manner of handling his topics will be best judged of by an extract or two, and with these we shall conclude our notice of his interesting volume.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WET SEASON.

"Considerable variation is observable in different parts of the island in the seasons of the year. Some individuals divide them into four, as in Europe, but generally they are distinguished by wet and dry. The wet seasons range from May to June, and from October to November. They are usually preceded, especially in the spring, by coruscations of lightning and peals of thunder, reverberating from peak to peak of the distant mountains, truly appalling to a stranger in the tropics. The horizon thickens with lurid clouds that roll their dense masses along the troubled atmosphere; suddenly the tempest bursts; the rain falls in torrents—sometimes almost without intermission for eight or ten successive days, at other times during a period of several hours each day through several weeks. In the former case torrents dash down the ravines of the mountains with dreadful impetuosity, tearing up huge forest trees in their course, forming hundreds of cascades, rendering rivers impassable, and deluging the towns and villages of the plains. Fifty inches of water, it is estimated, fall on an average throughout the year. The war of elements, as it has been often witnessed at these seasons by the writer, from the summit of a high mountain chain, is awfully and almost inconceivably imposing. Vast masses of clouds are collected, and stand like pyramids on the surrounding eminences. A black volume, deeply charged with electricity, passes majestically along, when suddenly pierced by the spiral tops of the fixed groups, it acts on them like the discharges of an electric jar, and streaming and vivid lightning pours in all directions through the vast expanse, tearing immense forest trees to atoms, and carrying swift destruction in its course. At length the clouds disperse, and the clear blue sky appears—the glorious sun again flings abroad his beams, and the tropical summer reigns in all its glory. The sky is now tranquil, and all nature is dressed in her richest livery. Nor is the night now less serene and beautiful: not a cloud floats over the azure sky; the stars shed their light with but little scintillation; the splendid southern constellation nearly encircles the heavens. Venus, like the moon, throws her shadows from the greater objects around, and the sovereign of night, assuming an almost vertical position, seems to rule as mistress of a milder day. There are, perhaps, but few places on the globe to which these lines of Homer can apply with greater exactness than to a West Indian summer's night:—

"'As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light,
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumbered gild the glowing pole:
O'er the dark trees a yellower lustre shed,
And tip with silver every mountain's head;
Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies;
The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light.'"

* * * * * * *

FIRST OF AUGUST, 1838.

"On the evening of the day preceding that which witnessed the actual bestowment of the inestimable boon on the apprentices of Jamaica, the towns and missionary stations throughout the island were crowded with people especially interested in the event, and who, filling the different places of worship, remained, in some instances, performing different acts of devotion, until the day of liberty dawned, when they saluted it with the most joyous acclaim; others, before and after similar services, dispersed themselves in different directions through the towns and villages, singing the national anthem and devotional hymns, occasionally rending the air with their acclamations of "Freedom's come! We're free, we're free; our wives and our children are free." On the following day the places of worship were thrown open, and crowded almost to suffocation; in many instances even the whole premises of a missionary establishment were occupied. Sermons were preached applicable to the event, devout thanksgivings to Almighty God at the throne of grace, mingled with songs of praise, ascended up to heaven from every part of the land. The scenes presented exceeded all description. The whole island exhibited a state of joyous excitement, as though miraculously chastened and regulated by the hallowed influences of religion.

"After the services of the day at Spanish town, which were deeply interesting, the congregation collected in and about the baptist chapel, numbering full 7,000 souls, were to be addressed by his excellency the Governor. These, with the children of the schools, which amounted to 2,000, accordingly walked in procession to the square opposite the government house, headed by their pastor, displaying flags and banners, which bore a variety of interesting inscriptions. Although joy brightened every countenance, the procession moved on with all the apparent solemnity of a funeral, and in a few minutes after it made its appearance, his excellency the Governor, surrounded by the bishop, his honour the Chief Justice, and other high official functionaries, addressed the immense mass of apprentices thus congregated, in a speech characterised by much simplicity, affection, and energy. During the delivery of his speech, his Excellency was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, being regarded by the people as their friend and benefactor. After about an hour, the mass having given three cheers for the Queen, and three for Sir Lionel, followed their pastor to the baptist mission premises, cheering him in the most enthusiastic manner."

We had marked for insertion the graphic and affecting account given of the departure of Sir Lionel Smith from Jamaica; but we are obliged to omit it for want of room, which we regret the more, as it might have afforded an illustration of our oft-repeated remark, that the way to govern men is to confide in them.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Canaan;* or, the Land of Promise.
2. *Exposure of Socialism.* By R. J. REID, A.M.
3. *British and Foreign Review*, for October.
4. *The Book that will Suit You.* By JAMES SMITH.
5. *Statement of Facts Connected with Homerton College.*
6. *The Grave of Genius.* By J. O. LAMONT.
7. *Report of the Good Samaritan Sunday School.*
8. *Religion in the United States of America.* By ROBERT BAIRD.

A TALE OF TRAVEL.—LORD MORPETH.—A friend, says the *Arkansas Gazette*, has related to us the following story, which he received from the mouth of one of the parties:—In 1841, a young, broad-shouldered, big-fisted Kentuckian, a regular bred stock-raiser and drover, went on to Buffalo, New York, to purchase of Lewis Allen, who had just returned from England, some of his imported stock. After he had closed his purchases, finding he had a day to spare, he determined to spend it in a visit to the falls of Niagara. So, after breakfast, he stepped into the passenger cars, and found the department which he selected occupied by a modest-looking and plain-dressed gentleman. In a few minutes he commenced a conversation upon the subject most interesting to him—to wit, imported stock and the bargains he had made—and informed his fellow-traveler, in the most decisive manner, what were the best breeds, &c. The stranger, after hearing him out, without dissenting to what he said, spoke upon the subject of English stock generally, the different kinds of breed, the properties of each, the best cross for milk, butter, &c., and displayed, in a modest and most unassuming manner, such minute and general information on the subject that it astonished the other, and he asked if he was not a stock-raiser. He said no; and the Kentuckian asked, as usual, "What might be your name, sir?" "Morpeth," was the reply. "Morpeth," said he, "Morpeth? Now, I have been all over Kentucky, and traveled to Arkansas, but I never heard of that name before. Where did you come from, Mr Morpeth?" "From York." "York," said he, "New York! A great place—beats Leamington or Louisville, I admit; but did you come from the city or country, Mr Morpeth?" "From the country." "Well, it is a very great state; always saving and excepting old Kentucky, it is the finest country I ever saw." In a short while, they conversed on the subject of farming, and the stranger, without the least parade, seemed to be perfectly familiar with the subject; and, after hearing at length of the superior style of agriculture in Kentucky, and the astonishing productions there, the cords of fine stock, grain, &c., he related the improvements which had recently been made in agriculture by means of chemical experiments, the different kinds of soil, the distinguishing properties of each, rotation of crops, effect of climate upon productions, &c., &c.; at length the Kentuckian cried out, "Why, Mr Morpeth, you must have followed farming for a living?" "No," he said, "he had not; but it was to him a subject of great interest." The rest of the journey was filled up with a description of what the Kentuckian had seen on the Mississippi and Arkansas, to which the stranger listened with apparent interest. At length they reached the falls, and, amid constant exclamations of astonishment on the part of the Kentuckian, they passed on to the Canada side. Upon reaching there, they saw a number of negroes dressed in regimentals, with muskets in their hands. "Why, what the devil does this mean?" "These are regular soldiers," said the stranger. "Soldiers! negroes for soldiers! Well, did you ever hear the like? Well, when I go back to old Kentuck, and tell them the British have negroes for soldiers, they never will believe me in the world. Why, sir, if an Arkansas overseer were to come here with his big whip, and give it one crack, I tell you, sir, that a regiment of these black rascals would drop their muskets and beg for quarter. Now, old fellow, you might have heard that we were like to have got into a war with the British about some boundary or other. I tell you that the first horn that was blown would raise a regiment in old Kentuck that would sweep this land from shore to shore. Nothing would resist them; for I tell you nothing can beat old Kentuck for war, or raising fat stock." After a while, the bell of the tavern rang for dinner, and they both hastened in, the Kentuckian before. When he reached the room, he found the table half filled with negroes, and stopped. The stranger, without appearing to observe it, took hold of a chair, and pointed to an empty one by his side. "But surely," was the astonished interjection of the Kentuckian, "you are not going to eat your dinner with negroes, are you? I can't do it, sir. I could never show my face at home again if I were to do so." "Well," said the stranger, "I am rather hungry, I acknowledge; but, as we are fellow travelers, I will not baulk your humour. We will go down to the lower island, pass the suspension bridge, and dine on the American side." "Now, that is just into my hand, my old fellow; we will do so." When they reached the suspension bridge, the Kentuckian was astonished, and swore that they would never believe him at home when he told of it. The stranger was perfectly familiar with such things, and told who was the

original inventor of such bridges, the great improvement that had been made since this one was put up, the defects in its style, how they could be repaired, &c. Here the Kentuckian burst into a hearty laugh, and said, "Well, stranger, I have found you out at last; you are a bridge builder by trade," clapping him on the shoulder with great glee. "No, sir," said he, "you are mistaken; but I have been a great deal with persons who were fond of such things, and acquired somewhat of a taste for them." "Well," said the Kentuckian, "I hear the last bell ringing; let us go and get dinner. We will have a bottle of wine, and I will pay for it myself; for I would rather lose one of the calves I have purchased of old Buffalo Allen than not to have been here to-day; for I have had lots and gobs of fun." They sat down to dinner, drank their wine, and the Kentuckian filled up the chasms between the courses with praises of Kentucky, and abuse of the Canadians and British. He had always hated them; he would just like to have another brush with them to lick them again; and a great deal more in the same strain, to which the stranger listened patiently, and sometimes with a kind of quiet interest. He went on to say, that he had heard that the English were in the habit of traveling through the country, and then writing books ridiculing and abusing us. He just wished, by heaven, that he could catch some of them in old Kentucky. He had heard, as he came along, that there was now a great English lord traveling through the country to write a book, and he had heard his name. "It was Lord—Lord—Lord Morpeth, I believe." "That is my name, sir," said the stranger. "You don't say so! Tavern-keeper, what do I have to pay?"

Religious Intelligence.

HINCKFORD.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, at the request of the Hinckford Hundred Sunday School union, "That prince of preachers to Sunday school children," Mr Alexander Fletcher, of London, addressed a very large assembly of children and adults in the meeting-house, Bocking, Essex. The children listened with marked attention, and gave ready and correct answers to the questions proposed. In the evening of the same day a large number of the friends of Sunday schools took tea in the Corn exchange. Mr Thomas Craig, of Bocking, in the chair, when addresses were delivered by the chairman and the following ministers:—Messrs Fletcher, Cadout, Law, Humphry, and Stear, and other friends.

WESTBURY LEIGH.—Mr W. R. Baxter, late of Barnstaple, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the baptist church at Westbury Leigh, Wilts, to become its pastor, and enters on his stated labours immediately, with encouraging prospects of usefulness.

BROADWINSOR.—On Thursday, October 12, at Broadwinsor, Dorset, Mr J. Cheney, late a student at Cotton-end academy, was ordained to the work of the ministry and the pastoral charge of the congregational church of the above place. The following ministers took part in the services Messrs J. Wills:—of Bridport, G. Jones of Lyme Regis, J. Hargreaves of Morcomblake, T. Clarke of Bridport, A. Bishop of Beaminster. In the evening Messrs J. Prior of Wextown, W. H. Griffiths, B.A., of Chard, and Thessey of Bridport, officiated. The very crowded attendance on these delightfully solemn services gave proof of the deep interest felt by the neighbouring ministers and friends in them, and in the cause at Broadwinsor, which has much improved during the last six months.

LEWES.—On Wednesday last, October 11th, Eastgate baptist chapel was opened, when, notwithstanding the very unpropitious state of the weather throughout the day, the attendance was most cheering, especially in the evening, when the chapel was filled. Mr Joseph Sortain, A.B., of Brighton, preached in the morning, Mr I. M. Soule of Battersea (who for nine years was pastor of the church at Lewes) preached in the afternoon, and Dr Steane of Camberwell in the evening. The following ministers also took part in the services:—Messrs John Foster, sen., Wm Roberts, Wm Culcheth (Wesleyan), Wm Powell (independent), John Foster, jun., Thomas Wall, John Holt, J. M. Cramp, M.A., Thos Pulsford, and the minister of the chapel. In the evening upwards of seventy of the friends sat down to supper at the committee room, Mechanics' institute, after which several of the ministers delivered short addresses, encouraging the church and congregation to go forward in the good work so auspiciously commenced, having already raised nearly five hundred pounds. The cost of the chapel, it is expected, will be upwards of £1,200, including the site of an adjoining cottage, now occupied by the new place of worship. The desirableness of raising the remainder of the money, without interest, having been suggested, one individual offered to lend £100, if the remainder could be obtained, to which another friend kindly responded by the offer of £50, and there is reason to hope that others will follow their example. On the following Lord's-day, the 15th inst, Mr Thomas Pulsford (who is about to assist the minister in conducting a few weeks' special services) and Ebenezer Davis occupied the pulpit.

EARLS BARTON, NORTHAMPTON.—On Tuesday last the anniversary of the opening of the new meeting-house at Earls Barton, Northampton, was held, in connexion with which the sum of £20 2s. 6d. was raised. Impressive and powerful sermons were preached on the occasion by Messrs J. P. Mursell of Leicester, and G. Taylor of Wellingborough. Several ministers from the neighbouring churches took part in the services.

SHOE LANE, LONDON.—On Monday evening, Oct. 16, the friends of the Good Samaritan Sunday school held a public meeting on the opening of the school rooms, in Robin Hood court, Shoe lane, which they had recently taken. Tea was provided at half-past five o'clock, and the chair taken at seven o'clock by C. Taylor, Esq.; and addresses were delivered by the following ministers—Messrs S. J. Davis, C. Woollacott, and R. Drung. The meeting was crowded. From a brief history of the school, compiled from the books of the society, which was read, it appeared that this school was nearly the first in the city of London; being established in 1798, upon the broad principles of Christian philanthropy, being unconnected with any particular place of religious worship, but is supported by Christians of all denominations. The neighbourhood is in great want of such a school, and it is hoped it will prove a blessing, especially to the poor.

THE ORDINATION OF MR JOHN THOMAS.—John Thomas, formerly of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, and late of Windsor academy, Liverpool, was regularly ordained at Dinas, Merionethshire, on Friday the 29th of September, 1843. The public service was introduced by Mr Edwards, Ebenezer, Carnarvonshire. The true church of Christ was described very satisfactorily by Mr C. Jones, Dolgelly. The young minister was examined by Mr H. Morgans, Samah, and the questions were all answered to the perfect satisfaction of all who were present. The ordination prayer was offered by Mr J. Williams, Aberhosan. The minister was charged by Mr H. Lloyd, Tywyn, and the church by Mr S. Roberts, Llanbrynmair. The charges were very serious and appropriate. The hearers were addressed very strikingly on the occasion by Mr E. Davies, Trawsfynydd, who closed the solemn service with prayer.

FROME, SOMERSET.—On Thursday, Oct. 19th, 1843, services were held in Rook lane chapel, for the recognition of Mr J. Jones, late of Newport, Monmouthshire, as the pastor of the independent church assembling there. The nature of a Christian church was clearly stated by Mr D. R. Stephen, of Newport, Monmouthshire; the usual questions were proposed by Mr B. D. Evans, of Trudoxhill, Frome; the divine blessing on the union was fervently implored by Mr W. Fernie, of Zion chapel, Frome; Mr H. Jones, of Tredegar, preached on the nature of the union between a church and its minister; and Mr J. Parry, of Newport, preached on the general duties of the church. Messrs Middleditch, Jones, Griffith, Cuzner, Evans, of Westbury, and Garrett, also took part in the services. Mr Jones enters on the above charge with the most encouraging prospect of usefulness; the large chapel being crowded with attentive and deeply impressed hearers.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 13, in Upper Seymour street, Portman square, London, the Lady of WM ARCHER SHEE, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 18, the wife of Mr C. ROOM, minister of the gospel, Portsea, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 18, at the Independent chapel, Sydney, New South Wales, by Dr ROSS, JAMES, second son of Mr James READING, currier, of Brook street, Warwick, to TABITHA, second daughter of Mr L. E. THRELKELD.

Oct. 10, at the Independent chapel, Liscard, Cheshire, by Mr W. L. Brown, M.A., Mr EDWARD OLIVER, merchant, of Quebec, to HELEN, second daughter of John Astley MARSDEN, Esq., of Sea View house, Liscard, Cheshire.

Oct. 11, at Princess Street chapel, Devonport, Mr W. C. WOON, independent minister, of Mevagissey, to Miss JANE CHARLOTTE HARRIS, of Devonport.

Oct. 12, at Drumwhorn, Ayrshire, by Mr Strong of Dailly, Mr WILLIAM MILLIKEN, late of Derby, tea dealer, Glasgow, to MARTHA, second daughter of Mr James HANNAH, farmer.

Oct. 14, at the Providence Independent chapel, Ovenden, Yorkshire, Mr BENJAMIN NICHOLL, schoolmaster, to Miss SARAH LORD, both of Wheatley.

Oct. 18, by special license, at the Baptist chapel, St Albans, by Mr W. Upton, Mr E. S. WILES, to MARY, the widow of the late Mr H. J. CHURCH, both of St Albans.

Oct. 18, at the Friends' meeting-house, Doncaster, WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, jun., Esq., banker, Darlington, to KATHARINE, eldest daughter of Wm ALDAM, Esq., of Warmsworth.

MARRIAGE OF CAPTAIN ROSS.—That brave and distinguished officer, Captain ROSS, to whom the world is so much indebted for his various important discoveries, has at length, after his many hazardous and stormy voyages, cast anchor in the quiet haven of Hymen, having, on Wednesday last, been united in marriage with the eldest daughter of Thomas COULTMAN, Esq., of Whitgift hall.

Oct. 24, at Hanover chapel, Bognor, by Dr Leifchild, Mr HORROCKS COCK, of Stansted, Essex, to ANN, eldest daughter of the late Mr James CANE, of Oxford street, London.

Oct. 24, at Harwich, in the Independent chapel, by Mr Alex. Fletcher, Mr J. B. LAW, Writtle, to SUSAN CAROLINE, only daughter of Mr J. JACOB, Raleigh.

DEATHS.

At Kemback, in his 90th year, Dr JAMES MACDONALD, father os the church of Scotland, and nearly 62 years minister of Kemback.

Oct. 8, at Manchester, JOHN KNIGHT FIELD, aged 39, formerly the minister of the Independent chapel, Ashburton, but recently minister of St Paul's church, Manchester, and of St James's church, Taunton.

Oct. 15, at his residence, Stapleton, near Bristol, aged 73, Mr JOHN FOSTER, whose able essays and other literary productions are so well known to the public.

Oct. 15, very suddenly, aged 46, EDWARD STEVENSON, whitesmith, Upper Charles street, Leicester. He attended Alfred Street chapel twice on the day of his death, to hear Mr Phillpotts of Stamford.

Oct. 16, at his residence, Hayes, Middlesex, HENRY BOTT MASON, Esq., aged 41, much and deservedly lamented.

Oct. 16, at Edinburgh, WILLIAM, eldest son of Dr CUNNINGHAM, aged four years.

Oct. 17, at Haverstock hill, Hampstead, Mrs ANNA BRIGGS, aged 43, the beloved wife of Mr Thomas Sutton Briggs, cabinet maker, Castle street, Longacre, London.

Oct. 20, suddenly, at her residence, Brixton place, Surrey, MARY, relict of the late William MAYNARD, Esq.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 20.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Providence chapel, Austin street, Hackney road,
Wesleyan chapel, Salehurst, Sussex.
Cavendish chapel, Cavendish, Suffolk,

BANKRUPTS.

BOURNE, JAMES, Bemmersley, Staffordshire, printer, Nov. 2, 27: solicitors, Mr Twigg, Burslem, and Mr Smith, Birmingham.

BRAIN, EPHRAIM, Rodney street, Pentonville, copper-plate printer, Nov. 2, 30: solicitors, Messrs Harrison, Walbrook.

MILLS, WILLIAM, Birmingham, upholsterer, Nov. 2, Dec. 1: solicitors, Messrs Sole and Sole, Aldermanbury, London, and Mr Suckling, Birmingham.

WEST, JAMES GRAHAM, Wandsworth, grocer, Oct. 26, Nov. 29: solicitor, Mr Arrowsmith, Devonshire street, Queen square.

WHIPPLE, JOHN, Crown street, Finsbury, stay manufacturer, Oct. 26, Dec. 5: solicitor, Mr Cox, Pinners' hall.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

HAMILTON, T., Leith, spirit merchant, Oct. 25, Nov. 14.

Tuesday, October 24th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 85:—

Middle Mill chapel, Dewsland, Pembrokeshire.
Old Baptist meeting-house, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire.
York Road chapel, York road, Lambeth.
Bwlch y Sarney chapel, Bwlch y Sarney, Radnorshire.
Oswald's church, West Derby, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

BAINS, JOHN, South Shields, grocer, Nov. 1, Dec. 11: solicitors, Messrs Keenlyside and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr Jos. Wilson, South Shields; and Mr R. Hodson, 32, Broad Street buildings, London.

DONKIN, THOMAS, Cambridge, victualer, Nov. 2, 30: solicitors, Messrs Clark and Davidson, 36, Essex street, Strand.

GOUGH, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, grocer, Nov. 1, Dec. 6: solicitors, Messrs Sutton and Co., Basinghall street, London.

HARRIS, MORDECAI, Swansea, Glamorganshire, draper, Nov. 7, Dec. 5: solicitors, Messrs Brittain and Son, Bristol, and Messrs White and Co., Bedford row, London.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, Blackmore street, Clare market, cheesemonger, Nov. 7, Dec. 5: solicitors, Messrs Morgan, Old Jewry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, JAMES, some time of Paisley and Dundee, writer, and now of Edinburgh, banker, Oct. 30, Nov. 18.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Greenock and Glasgow, gun maker, Oct. 30, Nov. 27.

CARNIE, DAVID, Dundee, glazier, Oct. 31, Nov. 21.

OUGHTERSON, GEORGE and JAMES, Greenock, merchants, Oct. 31, Nov. 21.

THORBURN, WILLIAM, and SONS, Leith, merchants, Oct. 31, Nov. 18.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The value of the public securities has improved since our last, but the market is not by any means brisk.

	Wed.	*Thur.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Ditto for Account ..	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 per cents Reduced	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜
3½ per cts. Reduced	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
New 3½ per cent....	102⅛	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Long Annuities ..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Bank Stock	180	179	179½	180	179½	—
India Stock	269	268	269	270	269	—
Exchequer Bills...	64pm	62pm	63pm	65pm	62pm	63pm
India Bonds	—	75pm	—	73pm	72pm	73pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	115⅛	Mexican	33⅛
Belgian	105⅛	Peruvian	20⅛
Brazilian	73⅛	Portuguese 5 per cents	44
Buenos Ayres	—	Ditto 3 per cents	—
Columbian	35	Russian	115⅛
Danish	85	Spanish Active	20
Dutch 2½ per cents	54	Ditto Passive	4¼
Ditto 5 per cents	99⅛	Ditto Deferred	—

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	49	London and Brighton ..	36
Birmingham & Gloucester	53	London & Croydon Trunk	11⅛
Blackwall	4	London and Greenwich	4⅛
Bristol and Exeter	59	Ditto New	41
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Manchester & Birm.....	29⅛
Eastern Counties	9⅛	Manchester and Leeds	83
Edinburgh and Glasgow	52⅛	Midland Counties	80
Great North of England..	74	Ditto Quarter Shares ..	20
Great Western	86	North Midland	80
Ditto New	61	Ditto New	39
Ditto Fifths	16⅛	South Eastern and Dover	26
London and Birmingham	216	South Western	65⅛
Ditto Quarter Shares	46⅛	Ditto New	—

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 23.

The supply of English wheat was small: this enabled factors to effect a ready clearance at 1s. to 2s. per qr advance on the terms of this day se'nnight. There has been somewhat more inquiry for free foreign than during last week, and fully as good prices have been realised, but the business transacted was not very extensive.

Fine samples of malting barley are in request, and 1s. per qr dearer, but there is no improvement in grinding qualities.

Beans and peas are in fair supply, and sell at the prices of last week.

A good attendance of dealers and consumers of oats, and considerable sales were effected on terms fully equal to last Monday

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red New ..	44	to 52	Malt, Ordinary ..	42	to 52
Fine	54	.. 62	Pale	54	.. 58
White	45	.. 54	Rye.....	34	.. 37
Fine	56	.. 64	Peas, Hog	29	.. 31
Flour, per sack	42	.. 50	Maple.....	30	.. 31
Barley	26	.. 30	Boilers.....	36	.. 39
Malting	32	.. 35	Beans, Ticks.....	24	.. 29
	s.	s.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.		
Beans, Pigeon	29	to 34	Wheat	20s.	0d.
Harrow	28	.. 31	Barley	8	0
Oats, Feed	18	.. 21	Oats	8	0
Fine	20	.. 23	Rye	10	6
Poland	20	.. 23	Beans	10	6
Potato	20	.. 23	Peas	10	6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 20.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	50s.	8d.	Wheat	50s.	7d.
Barley	30	1	Barley	30	10
Oats	17	10	Oats	18	5
Rye	30	0	Rye	30	4
Beans	30	4	Beans	30	9
Peas	32	1	Peas	32	10

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 23.

There has been a large supply of hops, but nevertheless a more active demand, at about previous quotations, though we alter Mid. and East Kents a trifle. The duty is called £135,000, or, by many, £130,000 only. We give the prices as follows:—Pockets, 1843—Sussex, 102s. to 110s.; Wealds, 110s. to 126s.; ditto choice, 120s.; Mid Kents, 135s. to 180s.; East Kents, 135s. to 195s.

SEEDS.

In cloverseed and trefoil nothing is passing; prices nominally the same. The supply of canaryseed being again small to-day, and the demand continuing lively, a further advance of about 8s. per qr took place in prices, 70s. to 72s. having been paid. Carrawayseed was rather dearer, but tares hung heavily on hand.

Linseed	per qr			Clover	per cwt		
English, sowing	50s.	to	60s.	English, red....	46s.	to	65s.
Baltic, ditto	—	..	—	Ditto, white....	—	..	—
Ditto, crushing ..	35	..	40	Flemish, pale ..	44	..	58
Medit. & Odessa	39	..	41	Ditto, fine.....	54	..	75
Hempseed, small ..	35	..	38	New Hamb., red	—	..	—
Large	36	..	38	Ditto, fine.....	—	..	—
Canary, new	69	..	70	Old Hamb., red	42	..	52
Extra	—	..	72	Ditto, fine.....	50	..	75
Carraway, old	—	..	—	French, red	42	..	56
New.....	44	..	48	Ditto, white....	—	..	—
Ryegrass, English	—	..	—	Coriander	15	..	20
Scotch.....	—	..	—	Old	—	..	—
Mustard	perbushel			Rapeseed	per last		
Brown, new	9	..	11	English, new ..	25*l.*	to	26*l.*
White	6	..	8	Linseed cakes			
Trefoil.....	18	..	30	English ..	9*l.* 10s.	to	10*l.* 0s.
Old	14	..	22	Foreign.....	5*l.*	to	6*l.* 10s.
Tares, new.....	5	..	5 3	Rapeseed cakes	5*l.* 5s.	to	5*l.* 10s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Oct. 23.

A respectable amount of business was transacted in most kinds of Irish butter in the past week, landed and on board; and prices, assisted by the cold weather, advanced from 1s. to 3s. per cwt, according to the descriptions and quality. Prices—Carlow, 74s. to 84s.; Waterford, 68s. to 74s.; Carrick, 73s. to 76s.; Limerick, 71s. to 72s.; Cork, 73s. to 74s.; Sligo, 65s. to 67s.; Newry, 64s. to 65s. per cwt on board, and at corresponding rates landed. Foreign was not so much in request, in price rather lower. Friesland, 98s. to 100s. Bacon—the new has so far found buyers for all arrived of prime quality, at 40s. to 42s. sizeable, and heavy at 35s. to 37s. The old has moved off slowly and limitedly, at irregular prices, according to quality and size. We have had but little doing in the sale of new on board, either for immediate or forward shipment. We have no change worth notice in the demand or price of bale and tierce middles, hams, or lard.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 23.

Notwithstanding the attendance of both London and country buyers was rather numerous, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, and prices were again on the decline. The imports of foreign stock, since our last, have been confined to 30 beasts from Spain, and 20 from Hamburgh. The numbers of sheep were again more than adequate to meett he wants of the trade; hence, the mutton trade ruled heavy. Prime old Downs, being scarce, supported their previous value; but all other breeds were with difficulty disposed of, even at a depression of 2d. per 8lbs. Calves were in good supply and heavy demand. For pigs there was very little inquiry, yet we have no alteration to notice in their value.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2*s.* 8*d.*	to	3*s.* 8*d.*	Veal.....	3*s.* 4*d.*	to	4*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton.....	2 8	..	4 4	Pork.....	2 10	..	4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	685	5,760	251	407
Monday	3,995	29,770	128	314

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 23.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 4d.	to	2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d.	to	2s. 10d.
Middling do	2 8	..	2 10	Mid. ditto	3 0	..	3 4
Prime large	2 10	..	3 0	Prime ditto	3 6	..	4 0
Prime small	3 2	..	3 4	Veal	3 2	..	4 2
Large Pork	2 8	..	3 4	Small Pork	3 6	..	3 10

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 23.

The arrivals during the past week are as follows: from Yorkshire, 910 tons; Scotland, 545 tons; Devons, 440 tons; Kent and Essex, 263 tons; Jersey and Guernsey, 215 tons: total, 2373 tons.

York reds	per ton	50s.	to 70s.	Guernsey whites	..	40s.	to 45s.
Devon do	.....	55	.. 60	Kent and Essex do		45	.. 50
Scotch do	.....	55	.. 60	Wisbeach	.....	—	.. 55

COTTON.

The market opened with a more moderate demand generally, which has continued throughout, the recent advices from America being considered more favourable to the growing crop. Holders have offered their stocks more freely, and have submitted to a decline of 0⅛d. to 0¼d. per lb. in American descriptions, and 0¼d. in East India; but in other sorts there is no change. 33,070 bales have changed hands this week. 9100 American, 1000 Pernam, 500 Carthagena, and 400 La Guayra have been taken on speculation; and 200 American and 100 Surat for export.

WOOL.

We have again to report a week of steady sales of English wools. Prices are very firm, and for some kinds rather better prices have been obtained.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 21.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	60*s.*	to	75*s.*	New Clover Hay	70*s.*	to	100*s.*
New ditto	50	..	80	Old ditto	80	..	110
Useful old ditto	78	..	82	Oat Straw	27	..	30
Fine Upland do	84	..	88	Wheat Straw	32	..	35

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 23.

Stewart's, 22s. 6d.; Hetton's, 22s. 3d.; Lambton's, 22s. 6d. Hartlepool's, 22s.; Braddylls Hetton's, 24s. Ships arrived this week, 34.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Oct. 24.

TEA.—About 55,000 packages have passed the chair; of these about 16,570 are actually sold. The following are the quotations:—Congou 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; Twankay, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8¾d.; Pouchong, 3d. to 4½d.; Pekoe, 1s. 6d.; Young Hyson, very low, 5¾d. to 6d.; Hyson Skin, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Pekoe Souchong, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Flowery Pekoe, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; Orange Pekoe, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.; Bohea, 5d.; Hyson mid., 1s. 8¾d. to 2s. 2d.

COFFEE.—2800 bags Ceylon were sold in auction at rather lower rates: good ordinary fetching 61s. to 62s.; fine ordinary, 64s. to 65s.; and fine fine ordinary, 70s. to 71s. per cwt. 1500 bags East India sold at rather better prices. Singapore Java, fine ordinary, fetched 38s. to 41s.; good ordinary. 32s. to 33s.; ordinary, 30s. to 31s. per cwt. Some ordinary Penang realised 24s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—100 hhds Barbadoes were sold by auction at rather lower rates: good to fine yellow fetching 62s. to 67s.; middling, 60s. to 62s. per cwt. The trade bought about 500 hhds and tierces. The refined market was rather lower. Standard lumps are selling slowly at 73s. to 73s. 6d; and brown lumps, 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. per cwt. Bonded crushed are nominally 25s. 9d. to 26s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—St Petersburg yellow candle was in fair demand at 41s. 3d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt on the spot.

Advertisements.

BRITISH MISSIONS.
ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND THE COLONIES.

LORD'S DAY, the 29th inst, is the day proposed for Simultaneous Collections by all the Independent Churches, in support of the HOME MISSIONARY, IRISH EVANGELICAL, and COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, united under the designation of BRITISH MISSIONS. The Pastors and Deacons of the Churches are requested, with the greatest earnestness and respect, to promote universal concurrence in the proposed effort. Never did the necessities and the prospects of these most important societies more urgently require the assistance so easily rendered, and so earnestly requested in the manner now recommended.

For the Home Missionary Society, JAMES MATHESON, Secretary.
Irish Evangelical Society, THOMAS JAMES ditto.
Colonial Missionary Society, ALGERNON WELLS, ditto.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Early in November will be published, under the Sanction of the National Complete Suffrage Union, in neat 12mo, price 6d., the

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK for the Year 1844: which will contain, in addition to the intelligence usually supplied by such publications, a variety of interesting and important General and Statistical Information, bearing upon this great and growing movement.

From the liberal promises of support which the publishers have already received, and from the well-grounded belief that it will obtain extensive circulation among the supporters of this movement throughout the country (and associations have already been formed among the middle classes in almost every important town through the kingdom), they can confidently recommend it as a desirable and profitable medium of advertising, such as few publications of a similar character are able to offer.

Advertisements will be received by the Publishers, Messrs DAVIS and HASLER, at their Office, 4. Crane court, Fleet street, on or before the 1st of November. Advertisements from the Country should be accompanied by a post-office order, or references for payment in Town.

TERMS.—Six Lines or under, 5s.; Quarter of a Page, 7s. 6d.; Half a Page, 12s. 6d.; Whole Page, 20s.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—At the ANNUAL ASSOCIATION of the GENERAL BAPTIST CONNEXION, held at Loughborough, July, 1843, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That this Association has learned with great satisfaction the high testimony borne (at the Anti-slavery Convention held in London, June, 1843) to the Free-will Baptists of America, as to their purity on the slave question; and therefore send their congratulations to their American brethren, and encourage them still to bear their Christian testimony against that enormous crime against both God and man."

MEETINGS and LECTURES in connexion with the LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 7 P.M.—GIBRALTAR CHAPEL, Bethnal Green road.—A PUBLIC MEETING; Mr EDWARD PERRY in the Chair.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 7 P.M.—NEW BROAD STREET CHAPEL.—A LECTURE; by the Rev. JOHN JEFFERSON, one of the Secretaries of the Society.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 7 P.M.—PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, Beaumont square, MILE END.—A LECTURE; by the Rev. JOHN STOCK of Chatham.

Just published, price 1s.,

GEOLOGY and REVELATION in PERFECT HARMONY. By JOHN WATSON.

"We would recommend the above short but comprehensive pamphlet. It contains the gist of the whole argument.

"We believe, by an impartial examination of the arguments advanced, many honest doubts and fears will be removed."—*Nonconformist.*

London: JAMES DINNIS, Paternoster row.

Just published,

BRITISH and FOREIGN REVIEW, No. XXXI.

CONTENTS.

1. Anglo-catholicism.—The Oxford Doctors.
2. The Corn-laws.—Profits and Rent.
3. Historical Schools in France.—Guizot, Thierry, Michelet.
4. The Law of Debtor and Creditor.
5. The Kirk.—The Ministers and the Ministry.
6. The Ameers of Sinde.
7. Works of Thomas Carlyle.
8. Russia.—The Affairs of Serbia. *With a Map.*
9. Retrospect of German Literature.

London: R. and J. E. TAYLOR, Red Lion court, Fleet street.

This day is publishing, fcap 8vo, cloth, price 4s. 6d.,

WOMAN'S WORTH; or, Hints to raise the Female Character.

Contents:—Introduction; Education of Woman; Influence of Woman; The Duties of Woman, as Mother, Wife, Sister, Friend; Society; Employment of Time; Dress, Trials, and Temptations; Conclusion.

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London: H. G. CLARKE and Co., 66, Old Bailey.

Just published, Second Edition, demy 12mo, price 6d.,

REASONS why I, a JEW, have become a CATHOLIC, and not a *ROMAN* CATHOLIC: a Letter in reply to the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, B.A., late of Ryde. By RIDLEY H. HERSCHELL, Author of "A Brief Sketch of the Jews."

"An admirable answer to Mr Sibthorp."

"This is a very remarkable production, both as to strength of argument and clearness of doctrinal statement."—*Evangelical Magazine.*

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London: J. UNWIN, 31, Bucklersbury; NISBET, Berners street, Oxford street; and all Booksellers.

Just published, price 2s.,

AN EXAMINATION of the PRINCIPLES and TENDENCIES of Dr PUSEY'S SERMON on the EUCHARIST. In a Series of Letters to a Friend. By Rev. B. GODWIN, D.D., Minister of New Road Chapel, Oxford; Author of "Lectures on the Atheistic Controversy," &c.

"Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God."—1 John iv. 1.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, St Paul's Churchyard.

Just published, in demy 8vo, 14s. cloth,

RELIGION in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: an Account of the Origin, Progress, Relations to the State, and present condition of the Evangelical Churches in the United States; with Notices of the Unevangelical Denominations. By the Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, Author of "L'Union de l'Eglise et de l'Etat, dans la Nouvelle Angleterre."

DUNCAN and MALCOLM, 37, Paternoster row; and BLACKIE and SON, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.

Just published, 12mo, cloth lettered, price 3s. 6d.,

LECTURES on the CONVERSION of the JEWS, delivered during the spring of this year, in the National Scotch Church, Regent square, by the Rev. James Hamilton, A.M.; F. A. Cox, D.D.; T. Archer, A.M.; J. Bennett, D.D.; E. Henderson, D.D.; J. C. Burns; H. F. Burder, D.D.; J. Morison, D.D.; J. S. Stamp; and J. Harris, D.D.

Published for WILLIAM AYLOTT, 128, Chancery lane. Sold by NISBET and Co., Berners street; COTES, 139, Cheapside; WHITE and Co., Edinburgh; and OGLE and SON, Glasgow.

W. AYLOTT'S Select Catalogue of Cheap Books, Part Four, is ready, and may be had post free.

This day is published, price One Shilling,

A STATEMENT of FACTS connected with HOMERTON COLLEGE; and an Appendix, upon the printed Report for 1843. By the Rev. HENRY LEA BERRY, M.A., formerly Head Master of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Mill Hill, and late Classical and Hebrew Tutor in Homerton College.

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III.

Just published.

A PORTRAIT of the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, M.A., Minister of the Scottish National Church, Crown court, Little Russell street, Covent garden. Engraved by Thomson, from a painting by W. Booth, Esq., in the possession of Mr Cumming. Large paper, India proofs, 10s.; small paper, plain proofs, 7s. 6d.

London: GEORGE VIRTUE, 26, Ivy lane, Paternoster row; and all Booksellers.

Early in November will be published, Price Sixpence,

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK for the Year 1844. Under the sanction of the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union.

The rapid and unprecedented success which has marked the progress of the Complete Suffrage agitation, and the growing interest which it excites in the public mind, clearly indicate that it will, at no distant period, become a great national movement for securing the political enfranchisement of the people. Its influence is already felt in almost every portion of the kingdom, and there is scarcely a city or borough of any importance, in England or Scotland, that does not possess a local organisation for carrying out its objects. From various causes, however, not the least of which is the uniform silence maintained, with one exception, by the leading organs of the daily press, with respect to the movement, the question has not attracted that share of public attention to which its present standing, and the future influence it is likely to exercise, justly entitle it. With a view, therefore, to assist in supplying the general want of information which prevails, as to the position and prospects of this cause, it is proposed to issue a Complete Suffrage Almanack for the ensuing year.

The plan of the work will be briefly as follows. It will be the object of the compiler to give it a twofold character—blending the useful intelligence usually found in such publications, with that kind of information more especially interesting to the friends of political equality—uniting, as far as possible, the requirements of an Almanack, with those of a Complete Suffrage manual. In connexion with the latter object it is proposed to give a succinct history of the rise, progress, and prospects of the Complete Suffrage movement, to furnish particulars as to the mode of carrying out its organisation, and the names of places in which associations have already been formed—to provide all needful information as to the position of the cause with respect to the representation of the country, its parliamentary supporters, a list of constituencies most favourable to its principles, and other useful intelligence, relative to the formation of election committees, the registration of voters, &c.

It will also form part of the proposed plan, to furnish a large amount of valuable information, illustrating the present inequality and inadequacy of the parliamentary representation, and to give various statistical facts bearing upon the question of class legislation. In a word, it is hoped that the Almanack will present, as far as possible, a bird's eye view of this great movement, and contain such other intelligence as is calculated to strengthen and recommend the great principles upon which it is based.

It is hoped that this imperfect sketch of the proposed publication will convey a general idea of its objects and intention. On the part of the compilers, no trouble or expense will be spared to make it in every way worthy of the support and encouragement of the friends of popular liberty and of the public in general; and they feel assured that so useful an undertaking will, if efficiently conducted, meet with general approbation and patronage.

The Compiler will be glad to avail himself of any general or statistical information, bearing upon the object of the Almanack, which the friends of the cause may have it in their power to communicate, which may be addressed to the Publishers.

London: Published by DAVIS and HASLER, at the Depository of the National Complete Suffrage Union, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street; and to be had of all Booksellers.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new, and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON, (late ALDERMAN,) 41, and 42, BARBICAN, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to Public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is nauseous in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver, and is Manufactured into every Article for the Table and Sideboard.

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Printed and Published at the Office, at No 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No, 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 25th of OCTOBER, 1843.